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THE CANADIAN ILLUSTRATED WEEKLY

The Front Page

THE air of Queen's Park is all a-quiver with the whirr of the wings of chickens coming home to roost. We should have a good deal of sympathy with Mr. Conant about his use of governmental motor-cars, if it were not for the fact that he acquiesced in his former leader's outrageous exploitation of the motor-car scandals of the Henry regime. Mr. Conant was not in the Legislature at the time of the farcical auction of the so-called surplus cars of the province in 1934, but he was a very ardent supporter of the regime which held that auction, and nearly all his present Cabinet were colleagues of Mr. Hepburn at that time. The Ontario Liberal party is now paying the penalty of the ridiculous extravagance of its playboy performances of that period, just as in the labor field it is paying the penalty of Mr. Hepburn's long-continued efforts to make capital out of the denunciation of certain labor organizations.

Nor is Col. Drew exempt from the same fate. The position in which he placed himself by his acquiescence in last year's extension of the Legislature makes it impossible for him to take effective ground against this year's extension measure. The question of who is premier of a Legislature and how he got to be premier has no more to do with the extension of the term than the question of who is senior page-boy. The Legislature makes the premier, not the premier the Legislature. There was no more reason for extending the term for a Legislature headed by Mr. Hepburn than there is for extending it for a Legislature headed by Mr. Conant. The Legislature headed by Mr. Hepburn did not continue to be headed by Mr. Hepburn; it got rid of him. The Legislature headed by Mr. Conant need not continue to be headed by Mr. Conant if it doesn't want to; it can always get rid of him, and nobody else can head it who does not command the support of a majority of its members. As a matter of fact it is none of Col. Drew's business who leads the Liberal party in the Legislature; he is supposed to have no confidence in any Liberal leader, and he should have voted against the extension of the term just as rigorously with Mr. Hepburn in the seat opposite him as now with Mr. Conant, unless he was prepared to abandon all opposition to the Government.

The elimination of this point from Col. Drew's argument leaves only the state of the war as a valid reason for supporting extension in 1942 and opposing it in 1943. People who feel with Col. Drew that the state of the war has changed as much as all that must be few.

A new Legislature, reflecting the greatly changed mind of the people of Ontario, was needed in 1942, Col. Drew to the contrary notwithstanding, and is more needed now. We do not know who will come to power as a result of an election, but whoever it is cannot possibly be less representative of the people of Ontario than the present Legislature.

The Airways Problem

THERE is a rather widespread and not unreasonable apprehension, among people familiar with the aviation business, that in the process of building up Trans-Canada Airways to its present very strong and anticipated even stronger position, the Government may be blocking all hopes of advancement for private enterprise in the commercial air. Mr. King has disavowed any intention of making T.C.A. a monopoly, but obviously private enterprise is not going to go very far with what he designates as "supplementary routes" in face of the intimation that any such routes which they may develop are liable to "be designated by the Government as routes to be operated by the T.C.A." If we are to have complete public-ownership monopoly in the air, let us know and admit it. If not, let us give some assurance to private enterprise that it will be allowed to enjoy the fruits of its successes as well as the losses of its failures.

ALLIED TROOPS LANDING IN NORTH AFRICA. WARS ARE ONLY WON BY MEN LIKE THESE WITH UNFAILING SUPPORT FROM THE SERVICES OF SUPPLY.

(How our armies are maintained in the field, pages 4 and 5.)

Miss A.
and the
Post-War

By Mary Lowrey Ross. See page 41.

Calling All Lawyers

FIRST of all, the Government passes an Order-in-Council designed to stop a leak in Canada's war-efficiency dyke. Then a Board, headed by a man of large legal or business experience, is appointed to administer the Order. The moment the administration begins, individual complaints come in. Hardship, and even ruin, may be the lot of some persons or groups of persons if the letter of the Order is followed. On recommendation of the Administrator the Order is amended. But the harness still sits uneasily on the weary steed. One sweat-pad is not enough. Another, and again another, is required

Victims of the Regulations go to their lawyers, and the unfortunate lawyers, who have other things to do than read Orders-in-Council as amended on January 5, February 20 and March 9, are foggy about the rights of their clients and "stall" for a while until they can "mug-up" the subject. When Orders-in-Council and Boards of Administration multiply like rabbits, weary indeed is the lot of the legal profession.

Through the intelligent suggestion of Mr. J. C. McRuer and the co-operation of the Minister of Justice, the Law Society of Upper Canada recently invited a dozen of the chief Administrators to come to Toronto and lecture to the profession on the true inwardness of their several tasks, explaining this emergency body of law to the lawyers. It was a happy idea, and happier still when the Society determined to put these lectures in a book. The lectures dealt with Rental Control, Wartime Salaries and Wages, Foreign Exchange, War Contracts Depreciation, Price Control and the varied phases of the Income Tax. While the war lasts all lawyers now have a new course of study,—and they'd better be good at it! The textbook is "Wartime Emergency Orders and Administrative Tribunals" (Carswell, Toronto, $5.75).

Taxes on Rent

WE HAVE received from a frequent and valued correspondent—Mr. W. P. Mackay, K.C., of Simcoe, Ont.,—a letter opposing the proposal made recently in The Editor's Chair department of this journal, that the estimated annual rental of house premises occupied by the owner should be imputed to that owner as income and assessed for income tax accordingly. Mr. Mackay bases his opposition upon the claim that there is no other case of anything being regarded as income which does not come to the recipient from some other person or body of persons. There are cases in plenty in which usufruct is regarded as income and taxed, but, says Mr. Mackay, they are all cases in which the thing used is owned by somebody else, and the use is granted by that somebody else. Living accommodations provided by an employer for an employee are taxed; living accommodations provided by oneself for oneself are not.

Now this statement, while almost universally true, is subject to one exception which Mr. Mackay overlooks, and which is highly pertinent to our case. This exception is the British income tax upon the occupation of an owner-occupied house. Mr. C. Fraser Elliott, K.C., lecturing upon the Income Tax at Osgcode Hall two months ago, said: "The English tax is upon income, which, to be taxable, must be something capable of being turned into money, except perhaps that the annual value of a house occupied by the owner is by statute designated as taxable income." In other words, the British have recognized the unfairness of exempting this particular kind of usufruct, an unfairness due to the fact that great numbers of taxpayers who do not own their own homes have to earn the income with which to pay rent on the home which they occupy, and are necessarily taxed on that income, many of them at exceedingly high rates.

That this system, already adopted in Great Britain, involves a departure from previous principles is admitted. It introduces the entirely new principle of the taxation of usufruct in something which the taxpayer himself owns. It evokes difficulties in the assessment of the value of that usufruct—difficulties which are considerably eased by the fact there are nearly always cases of very similar properties actually under rental, and therefore providing a clear basis for assessment,—and it raises the question whether the principle itself should stop at house accommodation, and should not extend to other kinds of capital goods whose use affords satisfaction to their owner, such as motor-cars and yachts. The British, who are a practical people, do not seem to have been worried by either of these difficulties.

The Rights of Labor

MR. MOSHER of the Canadian Congress of Labor was obviously disturbed by the extreme unpopularity of his Montreal Tramways strike, and went to the length of issuing a statement concerning it. The main point of this document was that the A.F. of L. union which was doing the collective bargaining for

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ART AND ARTISTS

Is There Unrecognized Talent

BY R. S. LAMBERT

ARE there young rising but unknown artists whose work should be watched and encouraged? The enterprise of the Toronto Art Gallery in holding a non-jury exhibition, open to all artists in the Dominion, helps us answer the question. A non-jury exhibition aims to give new, unrecognized talent a chance. It provides wallspace for artists who are not members or associates of the established societies, and therefore hesitate to send in unorthodox work to pass the scrutiny of a jury of older artists. But it is hard to judge the success of any non-jury show on the basis of a single year; it may take two or three such shows to bring hidden talent to light. For the large entry on this occasion (550 pictures) meant that only 330, or one picture from each entrant, could be hung; and a single example is not enough to judge the calibre of an unknown artist.

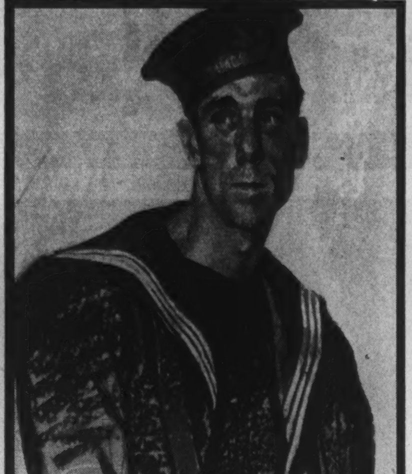
Most of our best-known painters—rightly—held aloof from this show, though a few, like Dr. Jackson, sent in a picture *pour encourager les autres*. Thus the exhibition has the merit of freshness; and it was stimulating to see such inequalities of style and technical competence displayed under one roof. The large majority of the pictures came from Ontario and Quebec; there was a fair sprinkling from the Prairies; and comparatively little from the Maritimes and B.C. Thus the show is by no means representative of young art in Canada as a whole.

But even within these limitations, the exhibition does little credit to the tradition of art teaching or amateur painting in the Dominion. In a non-jury show we do not expect a consistently high level of competence; but we do expect variety and experiment. Here we have little experiment; and the variety is due chiefly to the prolongation into senility of obsolete artistic forms. I do not mean the odd examples of mid-Victorian taste, that have crept in, such as a flower-piece in seashells, and a landscape in Swiss-toy bas-relief. These at least are good for a smile. But what are we to make of the plethora of mediocre landscapes, in imitation-Academy style, but marked by poor drawing and thin coloring? Most disappointing of all is the absence of challenge, either in theme or technique. Ontario artists in particular seem to be in a rut. They have landscape painting so much in the blood that they cannot express anything else. Some are trying, but the utterance still falters.

On the positive side, I place one or two interesting "primitives" from Quebec, such as Mary Bouchard's "Les Noces, Scenes d'Hiver", with its procession of horse-sleighs moving in sinuous line across a background of ice-cake scenery. The style reminds of Krieghoff tinctured with Henri Rousseau; but at least straight-jacket art-school teaching has not spoiled this artist.

Several prairie artists have sent in pleasing pictures. The most striking is a grim sketch of an abandoned prairie farm, "The Earth Pays", by Wynona Croft Mulcaster, of Prince Albert, Sask. "Spring and Erosion" by Horace George Parker, of Saskatoon, has a nice feeling for contour and coloring. W. R. Bent's "Prairie Interlude" shows again his power of extracting sombre grandeur from his native landscape. And from the far West, Arthur Checkley of Victoria, B.C., has contributed a monumental study of mountains entitled "Genesis", which reflects the influence of Lawren Harris.

From Montreal come a couple of unusual figure studies; C. Paige Pinneo's "Struggle", showing two robot-like figures locked in strife against an odd-curtained background; and Dr. Walter Rushman's "The Daily Bread", a study in melancholy, depicting a cadaverous workman devouring his meagre crust by candlelight in a gloomy garret. At least no one can accuse these artists of the complacency and escapism which characterize most of the work in this exhibition.

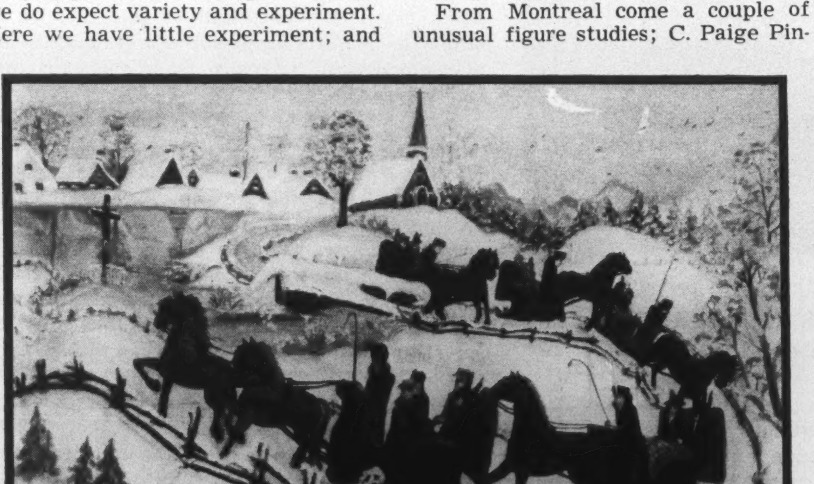


Portrait of a Seaman by Grant Macdonald

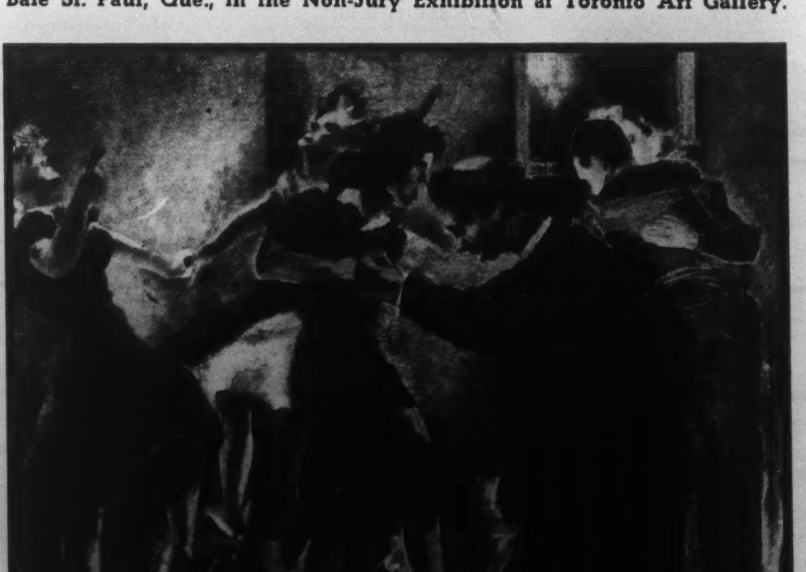
Coming nearer home Isabelle Chestnut Reid contributes a significant group of peasants entitled "Nineteen Forty Two," inspired presumably by the sorrows of the Ukraine. In spite of faults, the three figures are arranged in a manner which successfully conveys emotion. Fritz Brandtner's "Homeless" (from Montreal) is another study of refugee feeling, this time by four heads, one of which, of a woman, is poised with the dignity and serenity of a mediaeval Madonna at the Crucifixion. Baker Fairley's "Portrait Study of a Man" and Grant Macdonald's "Portrait of a Seaman" also achieve individuality through skilful headpoise. An artist who can make his figures move (something unusual in Toronto) is R. York Wilson, in his gay sextet of jazzers entitled "Local Dance."

Now to return to my original question—where is the budding talent? Not in this exhibition, I am sorry to answer. Recognized artists, alas, can sleep in their beds awhile longer without fear of serious competition from the unknown. Maybe the latter have all gone to the wars!

HOWEVER, the unorthodox is not always to be sought at non-jury shows. At the Picture Loan Society, (3 Charles St. West), Douglas Duncan has turned up something which really deserves that much-abused word 'unique'. The exhibition of pen-and-crayon drawings by "Scottie" is unlike anything you or I have seen, except the work of Australian aborigines or Indian totem-pole carvers. "Scottie" is an "original" from Glasgow who has spent years in the West, and has now come East, with sheafs of what hardboiled critics might term "doodlings," but which are in fact elaborate, rather grotesque patterns of symbolism, foliage, fishes, insects, birds, and what-have-you. They teem with fertile imagination and humor, kept within bounds by a strong natural sense of design. "Scottie" has no training, uses crude crayon colors, and evidently works not deliberately but as a result of some unconscious, atavistic urge. His drawings would make excellent designs for pottery, embroidery and rugs. This is something not to miss.



"Les Noces, Scene d'Hiver" (Wedding in Winter), by Marie Bouchard of Baie St. Paul, Que., in the Non-Jury Exhibition at Toronto Art Gallery.



"Local Dance" by R. York Wilson, one of the liveliest of the paintings in the Non-Jury Exhibition now being held at the Toronto Art Gallery.

THE LONDON LETTER

What's doing in Great Britain? You 'can depend on P.O'D., SATURDAY NIGHT'S resident correspondent, to keep you informed and entertained all in the same breath.

The Publishers

SATURDAY NIGHT,
The Canadian Weekly

DEAR MR. EDITOR

The C.C.F. and "Vote-Catching"

Editor, SATURDAY NIGHT:

I FEEL sure the C.C.F. does not object to the space you devote to criticizing them but your own reputation as a fair-minded critic is not enhanced by two successive editorials in your issue of April the third which attribute to them "vote-catching" motives for policies and statements which, however mistaken you may think them to be, are the expression of deep-seated and consistent convictions.

You refer to the draft of a Trade Union Act put forward by the C.C.F. as a "purely vote-catching document." You fear that its passage would prevent the investment of another dollar in private enterprise in Ontario. Can it be that you do not know that the C.C.F. draft Act closely follows the National Labor Relations Act of the United States Congress? However much this Act has been criticized by a hostile and anti-labor press, it has scarcely produced the drastic results you see for its Ontario counterpart.

Let me assure you that the members of the C.C.F. sincerely believe that the passage of their draft Act would benefit not only trade unions or industrial workers but the whole community. It would set at rest the subject which, above all others, is causing industrial trouble. That question is: "Are employers to be required to enter into the relationship involved in collective bargaining through the medium of whatever organization their employees may select?"

The purpose of the C.C.F. was to put forward what they believed to be an effective and necessary method of securing for Canadian workers the status and independence secured in Great Britain and our sister Dominions a generation ago and in the United States a decade ago.

As to "safeguards," the C.C.F. knows enough of Canadian trade unionists not to be afraid of the "gross and persistent irregularities" which you fear. No representative of employers before the Select Committee on Collective Bargaining ventured to suggest that such conditions ever existed in Canadian trade unions. If Canadian working men and trade unionists show any tendency to abandon their present unassailable record for fair and democratic handling of their own affairs, the time will have come to consider regulation.

You again see vote-catching in the genuine and restrained distress of C.C.F. leaders at the execution of the Polish socialists, Alter and Erlich. I would have thought you the last to suggest that conscience should be silent in the face of a barbarous international crime, whoever the perpetrators. The C.C.F. have no desire to make capital out of the deplorable facts. They are facts, however, and should be known. C.C.F. leaders personally knew these men and believed as sincerely as anyone can believe anything that the whole lives of Alter and Erlich made the accusation of conspiracy with the Nazis as incredible as if the charge were levelled at M. Herriot and M. Blum or at Mr. Bevin and Mr. Morrison.

Toronto, Ont. F. A. BREWIN.

The Late John Burns

Editor, SATURDAY NIGHT:

SOME years ago I met a friend of mine one fine Sunday morning walking along Chelsea Embankment. He told me that he was on his way to Clapham Common to see John Burns, and suggested that I should go too. When I made a display of modest hesitation, he brushed my objections aside.

"He likes to meet Canadians," he assured me, "or Australians or South Africans—anyone from the jolly old far-flung Empire, you know. He is interested in their point of view and all that, so come along and tell him."

I went along, but I didn't tell him. I didn't get a chance. Instead, Mr. Burns told me. What conversation there was, he just naturally took possession of—not in an unpleasantly domineering way, but simply as a result of his overflowing vitality and his eagerness of mind. He was then an old man, but he was one of the most vital people I have ever met.

Vitality was written in every line of his short, stocky figure, in the alert poise of his head with the white hair and the familiar bristling beard, and in every movement that he made, for he was never still. He apparently liked to walk as he talked, and he strode up and down the little drawing room as if it were a platform. Neither my friend nor I felt any desire to interrupt.

One of the astonishing things about this son of a Battersea working man, who himself went to work at the mature age of ten, was the breadth of his interests and the extent of his knowledge. History, international relationships, literature, social problems, political personalities—he talked about them all, and talked vividly and well.

There was, however, one subject that he might have been expected to discuss, but which he didn't mention, and that was the Great War. Nor did I make any allusion to it. I had been warned by my friend that to do so would be the end of our conversation.,John Burns, it will be remembered, had resigned from Asquith's Cabinet on the declaration of war.

There was much bewilderment at the time, and has been ever since, as to why he should have made a decision so apparently alien to his temperament. The man who led the great dock strike of 1889 was not the man to be afraid of a fight. He was, in fact, an extremely pugnacious person. His only son fought in the war and was killed.

The friends and intimates of John Burns have always maintained that he opposed the entry of this country into the war in 1914 because he feared the terrible loss of life, the ruin of all the social gains the workers had made through years of struggle, and a possible stalemate at the end of it all. Also because he believed that Great Britain could render greater services to the world as a powerful mediator than as one of the active participants.

Whatever the reasons for this decision, which meant the end of his political career, no one ever doubted that they were honest and courageous. He was wrong—as even he may have come in time to think—but he believed at the time he was right. And so he walked out of public life, to the little house on Clapham Common and his beloved books, where he spent the rest of his long career.

London, Eng. PETER DONOVAN.

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THE FRONT PAGE

(Continued from Page One)

the Tramways employees made an agreement in 1940 covering employment conditions not only of streetcar men but also of bus men "whom they did not represent." In the autumn of 1940 a majority of the bus men were members of the Congress union, and requested a separate agreement, which was refused, and a Conciliation Board was appointed. What this Board did or did not do Mr. Mosher does not state, for he there drops the whole matter of the bus men and their separate entity and goes on to declare that by the end of 1942 "a substantial majority" of all the Tramways employees belonged to the Congress union.

The first half of this statement would have been a good argument in defence of a bus men's strike, if there had been a bus men's strike, but there wasn't. The second half of it is a good argument in favor of the general Tramways strike, if we are to accept the proposition that a body of employees who have chosen their bargaining agency and entered into an agreement through it is free to change its union, change its bargaining agency, repudiate its bargain and go on strike for another bargain two years later. We find this a very difficult proposition to accept.

Mr. Mosher does not tell us what kind of arguments were used to persuade the streetcar workers to join the new union. Obviously they are not likely to have been much influenced by the grievances of the bus men, and there is reason to suppose that the Congress organizers held out a prospect of better terms, for streetcar workers, than the terms which they through their own representatives had accepted in 1940, and which, except for cost-of-living adjustments, should have been valid for the duration of the war.

SIX OF ONE

OH SAY, do we loathe or do we love
The Vichy-style New Order?
Is it velvet hand or iron glove
For the carrion crow, or the cuddling dove?
Go ask below the Border.

So that's what we see when we put to the test
Our proud self-testimonials:
Our doughty Nationalists, confessed
No longer Colonials east-and-west,
But north-and-south Colonials.

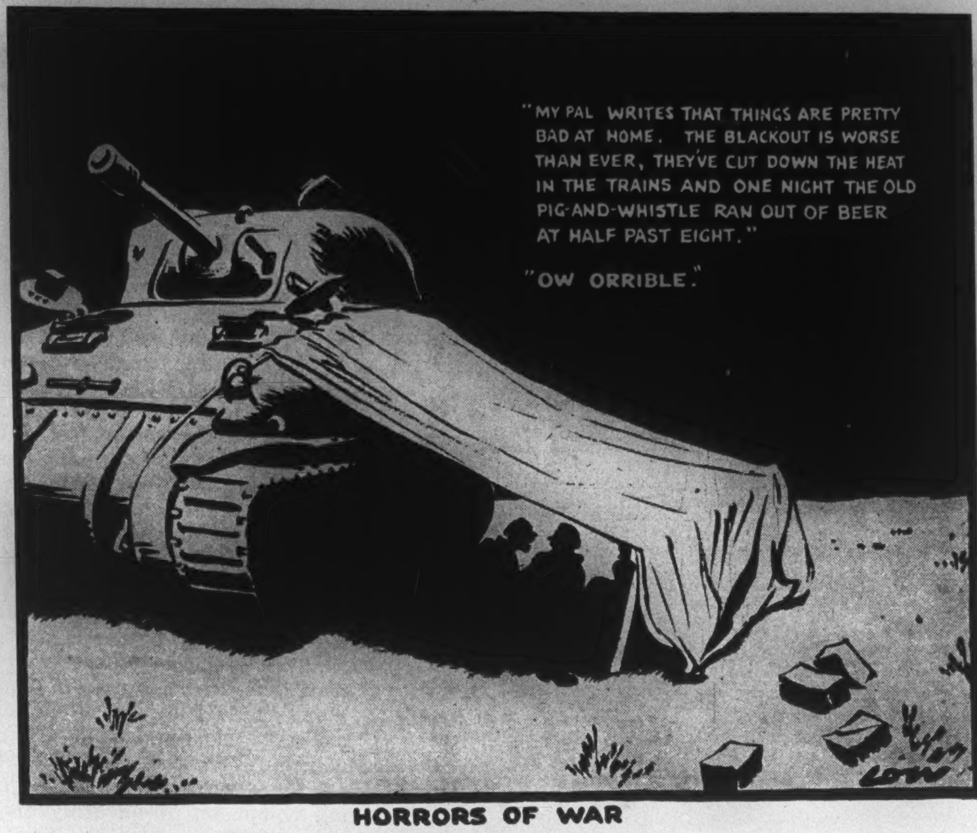
And the apron strings we'd just begun
To cut from dear old Mother
We hand Big Sister, one by one,
To prove ourselves no grown-up son
But a toddling Little Brother.

L. A. MacKay.

Mr. Mosher is worried about the state of Canada after the war "if the workers of Canada are not prepared to fight for their rights." We quite agree, but we wish they would be more careful to ensure that the things they fight for are really their rights and not merely some advantage that they can grab out of the necessities of a nation hard pressed to maintain its own defence and that of its allies. What labor needs more than anything else at the moment is leaders who can remember not only that labor is a special element in the nation, which quite properly must look after its own interests, but also that labor is only one of several elements, all of which have their rights, and all of which acting together in reasonable harmony can make this a victorious nation in the war and a great and successful nation in the peace—or acting in implacable hostility to one-another can make it a defeated nation in the war and a miserable and powerless and impoverished one in the peace.

The Health League

THE greater becomes the activity of the state in any department of human relations, the greater becomes the need for voluntary organizations to promote an intelligent concept of what the state ought to do in that department. The state in Canada is evidently going to take a vastly increased interest in all matters relating to the health of the citizens. But Canada is, and we trust is going to remain, a democracy; and the activities of the state in this department will consequently be largely governed by what the public thinks they ought to be. Now a proper understanding of what the state can do to promote public health does not come about by the unaided processes of nature; it needs to be imparted and stimulated by the organized efforts of people who have studied the subject and feel strongly enough about it to work at it. And these efforts should not be sporadic, they should be systematic and continuous and well organized.


"MY PAL WRITES THAT THINGS ARE PRETTY BAD AT HOME. THE BLACKOUT IS WORSE THAN EVER, THEY'VE CUT DOWN THE HEAT IN THE TRAINS AND ONE NIGHT THE OLD PIG-AND-WHISTLE RAN OUT OF BEER AT HALF PAST EIGHT."
"OW ORRIBLE."
LOW

HORRORS OF WAR

For this reason we think that the Health League of Canada, far from having almost completed its work as some people seem to fancy, is called to a more important task than ever. For one thing, health is not, like price control, something that can be imposed upon an unco-operative community by mere government fiat; all health measures require a large amount of comprehension and co-operation on the part of the citizens. This attitude can be brought about much better by private agencies than by the government. For another thing, there is always a tendency on the part of government departments to become static, especially when there is a lack of public interest in what they are doing; and voluntary agencies can be of the utmost value in assuring them of public interest and support, and in reminding them that however far they may have gone there is always more that remains to be done.

The Health League is now carrying on in Toronto its Toxoid Week, an annual campaign which has practically obliterated diphtheria from many parts of Canada. It is working hard to bring about a new approach to the problem of venereal diseases, which has become gravely more serious as a result of wartime conditions. It has many other tasks before it, and should receive the support of all citizens who look for a better Canada.

At Queen's Park

AS WE go to press the view is current that Mr. Conant will advise the Lieutenant-Governor of Ontario to dissolve the Legislature without waiting for the results of the projected Liberal Convention for the settlement of the leadership, thus ensuring that the election shall be held under his own leadership. It was suggested in these columns some weeks ago that this was obviously good technique on Mr. Conant's part, but the idea was neglected so long as there was expectation of getting unanimous consent for an extension of the Legislature. That expectation is now abandoned, and since there will have to be an election anyhow it seems to be felt that it might as well be held before Mr. Nixon has a chance to elbow Mr. Conant out. What will happen at the convention—whether indeed it will be held at all,—will obviously depend to a large extent on the results of the election.

We do not quite see how the Lieutenant-Governor could decline to grant Mr. Conant his dissolution, even though it might be true that a majority of the Legislature would prefer to see Mr. Nixon in the premiership, and would give him their support if Mr. Matthews called on him to form a Government. The Legislature is almost at the end of its life. The Lieutenant-Governor is not supposed to have any knowledge of the rivalries in the Liberal party, nor even that there is a convention contemplated. The party members in the Legislature permitted Mr. Hepburn to cast his mantle upon Mr. Conant, and supported Mr. Conant for several months. Even if Mr. Nixon could convince Mr. Matthews that he could carry on, there seems to be no reason of public advantage why the present Legislature should be kept alive. There is an interesting question as to whether Mr. Conant can carry as many seats as Mr. Nixon, but that obviously does not concern Mr. Matthews at all.

Mr. Jaques's Debate

MR. COLDWELL and Mr. Vincent Dupuis made the only valuable contributions to the discussion stirred up in the House of Commons last week by Mr. Jaques's inquiry whether the Minister of Justice would not rule that a speech delivered by the editor of this journal was "seditious." The discussion—to which Mr. Church, who said he objected to it, was by far the longest contributor—was entirely unprofitable, and had the proposals of Mr. Coldwell and Mr. Claxton for revision of the rules been heeded, it would have been out of order and an hour of Parliament's time would have been saved. If Mr. Jaques wants the editor of SATURDAY NIGHT interned, he could get just as far with that project by private representations to the Minister of Justice as by raising the question in the House of Commons. If he wants to arouse the public to a sense of the dangers attendant on any proposals for the formation of a new League of Nations after the war, he should join in the demand for a full-dress debate on post-war international policy, in which such questions could be discussed in a reasonably adequate illumination.

The idea that it is "seditious" to advocate the transfer, even temporary and conditional, of part of the sovereign powers of the Canadian government to a wider authority is so preposterous that it was obviously not taken seriously by any other part of the House than the Social Credit group. Even Mr. Church, who deplores the League of Nations, does not claim that advocacy of it is contrary to the Defence of Canada Regulations. Mr. Quelch, the Social Credit member who acquitted himself so admirably in a CBC discussion "chaired" by the editor of this paper on the preceding Sunday, took no part in the proceedings, nor did Mr. Blackmore, the Social Credit leader. Mr. Jaques and Mr. Hansell must take the whole credit for a discussion which they precipitated in such a way that no useful result would possibly accrue from it; though Mr. Blackmore at a later date said that if Mr. Sandwell's views prevailed the war would have been fought in vain.

Mr. Jaques further distinguished himself a few days later by upholding, in (of all places) Miss Judith Robinson's *News*, the authenticity of the "Protocols of the Elders of Zion," that astounding fabrication which purports to record the proceedings of a conference of highly placed Jews held for the purpose of planning the destruction of Christian civilization. Presumably a mentality which can accept the A plus B Theorem can accept anything!

THE PASSING SHOW

THE news the United Nations get from Tunisia is Sfax. The news the Axis gets is Sfiction.

•

What would happen if the Ontario Legislature passed an Act saying that it shall never be dissolved if it doesn't feel like it?

•

The question about the Progressive Conservatives is whether they are progressing or merely conserving.

•

Problem of Current Literature

Why does Claire Luce
Want to tear loose?

•

Problem of Propaganda

O what a Tangled WIB we weave
When first we practice to—distribute information!

•

Professor Nathaniel Peffer says the only guarantee of peace in the Pacific is that Japan shall be (1) maimed and left helpless, and (2) given the possibility to live and prosper. Peace in the Pacific looks a bit precarious.

•

How Many Points?

The young lambs leap in happy play.
The green peas rise in Maytime weather,
Though far apart, I joy to say
They ultimately come together.

•

To A Certain Writer

(Celebrated as a semi-private wit)

It could be true, as I have heard,
You "never uttered a dull word":
It could be so, from what I've read,
You used them all for books instead.

Frederick Van Beemer.

•

We have pleasure in nominating chain letters as an excellent subject for rationing—one letter to a chain.

•

List of expensive rugs purchased by the government for the use of individual officers in its service shows that rugged individualism is not dead.

•

Information Wanted

I'm puzzled over something that is hard to understand.
I think I'll write Clif. Fadiman, the Information man.
Why is it, when a thing is lost, though sought in every nook,
We never find it anywhere except where last we look?

Nick.

•

M. P. wants the Dominion to encourage Canadians to have "the largest possible families." That is no doubt better than the present method of encouraging the smallest possible families, but can't we have a little moderation?

•

The *Saturday Review of Literature* has a list of Background Books on Foundations for Peace. We prefer our foundations underground.

•

Phooey To The Car!

When Grant happened in
With a nice little girl in the crook of his arm,
A smart young stenographer, radiant with charm,
He said with a grin:

"Time was when we drove,
And I glared at the highway the whole blessed time
And missed all the scenery: blue-bells a-chime,
Green meadow and grove.

"Now gaily we walk
Forgetting the car, since we can't buy the gas,
Climb 'round the ravines or sit down on the grass
And endlessly talk.

"When I look in her eyes
I discover that they're an exceptional hue,
A fact that I never had noticed. That's true.
So—a word to the wise!"

—J. E. M.

•

Germany is clearly in a state of terrible deprivation. Photographs of Herr Hitler are reported very scarce.

•

Some people's chief interest in collective bargaining is the collection.

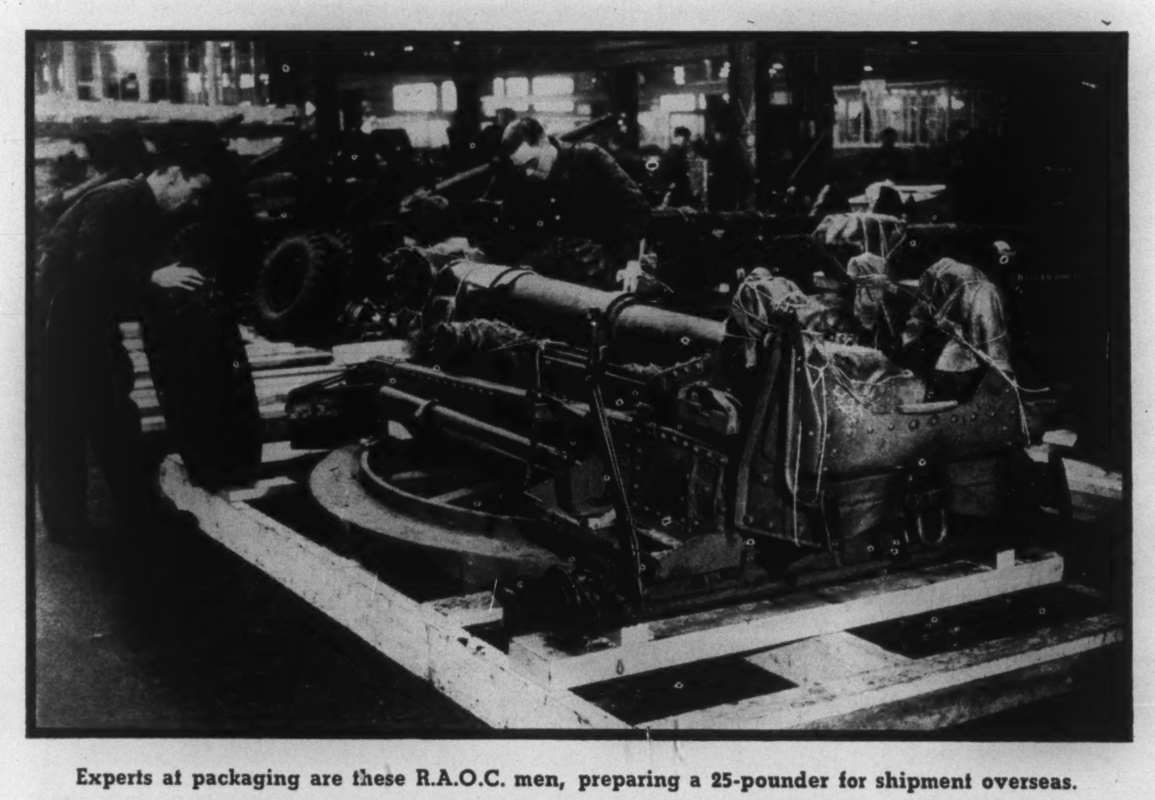
•

Mr. John L. Lewis's famous scowl is reported to be losing popularity in the U.S. His face is not the C.I.O.'s fortune.

Chief Link 'tween Factory and Fighting Man . . .

LOOK-OUT
for
LOW-FLYING
ENEMY
AIRCRAFT

An R.A.S.C. lorry in North Africa: favorite target for Nazi stukas, as witness the warning.



Experts at packaging are these R.A.O.C. men, preparing a 25-pounder for shipment overseas.

By Paul Norton

SUPPLY is the life-blood of the modern army. The record output of factories of a million different articles is of no use unless the right numbers of the right ones are delivered to the actual fighting men at the right time. A million different articles may sound an exaggeration. In fact, the variety of items that an army may need probably exceeds a million.

Some of the problems of supply can be realized from the statement that a 6-pounder anti-tank gun may need any of 300 different replacement items; a 25-pounder any of 600 different items and tanks and other vehicles, 200,000 items. The standard guns, wireless sets and engineering equipment of an army may require 100,000 different items for maintenance.

In addition to these items there are medical supplies, food, bedding, uniforms and equipment of all kinds and ammunition. Even the ammunition now comes in remarkable variety. One type of field gun, for instance, may use any of 20 different kinds of shells.

These figures refer to the variety of items, not to their total number. Over a given period the total will vary according to the amount of fighting and the rate of advance or retreat. But one hundred 25-pounder guns average 16½ tons of varied components for maintenance over a year and a light tank averages one-seventh its own weight a year in replacements—that is, about two tons.

These statistics make it possible to understand something of the work involved in maintaining the British Eighth Army 1,000 miles from its Egyptian bases and the First Army some 3,000 miles from the factories in Britain producing the material it is using. Only a vast army of skilled packers and storekeepers in the Royal Army Ordnance Corps and of drivers in the Royal Army Service Corps makes it possible at all.

The War Office recently gave some figures relating to the supplies required by a division. Without rations, clothing or medical supplies they require 179,100 packing cases to hold them including 50,308 packing cases filled with 1,800 tons of ammunition. This is for one division of, say, 15,000 men.

THE R.A.O.C. puts everything into packing cases. This is not only to save shipping space—even packed expertly the cases listed require about 70,000 tons of shipping space—but also because the materials may be landed on derelict quays or open beaches and have to lie about for days in the open. Moreover, although not one cubic foot of shipping space must be wasted, the cases must be packed so that the most vital ones come out first. A battle might be lost because a case of specially selected tank spares was hidden under hundreds of tons of other less immediately vital material.

The R.A.O.C., is the vital link between the Ministry of Supply and the armies in the field. As Army equipment in great variety comes from the factories, it is stored in the Central Ordnance depots, some of them a fair sized town with many thousands of men and women working in them. One depot alone, for instance, handles 200,000 different items. From the Central Ordnance Depots, the supplies go to bases in the theatres of war.

The R.A.S.C. are responsible for the great depots and storehouses of food and gasoline, the R.A.O.C. for ammunition and "warlike stores." The Royal Engineers also enter the picture of supply, for they are responsible for the rail and inland water transport arrangements for the great "bulk" trains that carry the materials to railhead. At the Base Marshalling Yard, the "bulk" trains are broken up into "pack"

Food for the troops. An Issue Depot in Tunisia from which rations, newly arrived by train, are distributed to British advanced units. The cases contain tinned sausages.

Tanks for Montgomery's forces. For each one, Army Ordnance must be ready to provide replacement parts totalling two tons a year—just another job in the work of supply.

. . . Army Supply Services Are Vital to Victory

trains, made up according to the needs of the various divisions, which proceed to the various railheads. These may vary from day to day and where possible gasoline and ammunition are sent to separate railheads. Keeping gasoline and explosives apart is a fundamental principle in supply.

The transport of the R.A.S.C. Divisional Companies work on the "double echelon" system so that while one group of lorries is collecting at railhead, a similar group is delivering to units in the line. Supplies arriving at railhead are thus delivered the next day and consumed on the third. Returning lorries carry salvage and post.

BETWEEN railhead and the front is a "bulk breaking point" where the materials are placed in groups according to their type. Each lorry then goes round making up an "order" as required for the particular day by the unit it is serving. Motor cyclists from the unit meet the lorries and guide them to the required point.

In the case of ammunition, points are established behind the front line where a number of loaded lorries are kept, ready to be sent forward in response to the unit's demand for ammunition.

Gasoline supply involves special problems. The gasoline at base is kept in storage tanks. It is carried to a filling centre to be put in tins. In the Middle East during a comparatively quiet period last year 5,000,000 tins of gasoline a month were being used. From the filling station the tins are carried to the "gasoline refilling point," perhaps fifty or more miles from railhead. Here it is collected by the vehicles of the infantry and artillery. The armoured divisions have their own special arrangements, lorries of the special R.A.S.C. company following the tanks closely, often in advance of the infantry. These lorries feed the advancing armored divisions from gasoline points established as far forward as possible. They also carry ammunition and food for the tanks.

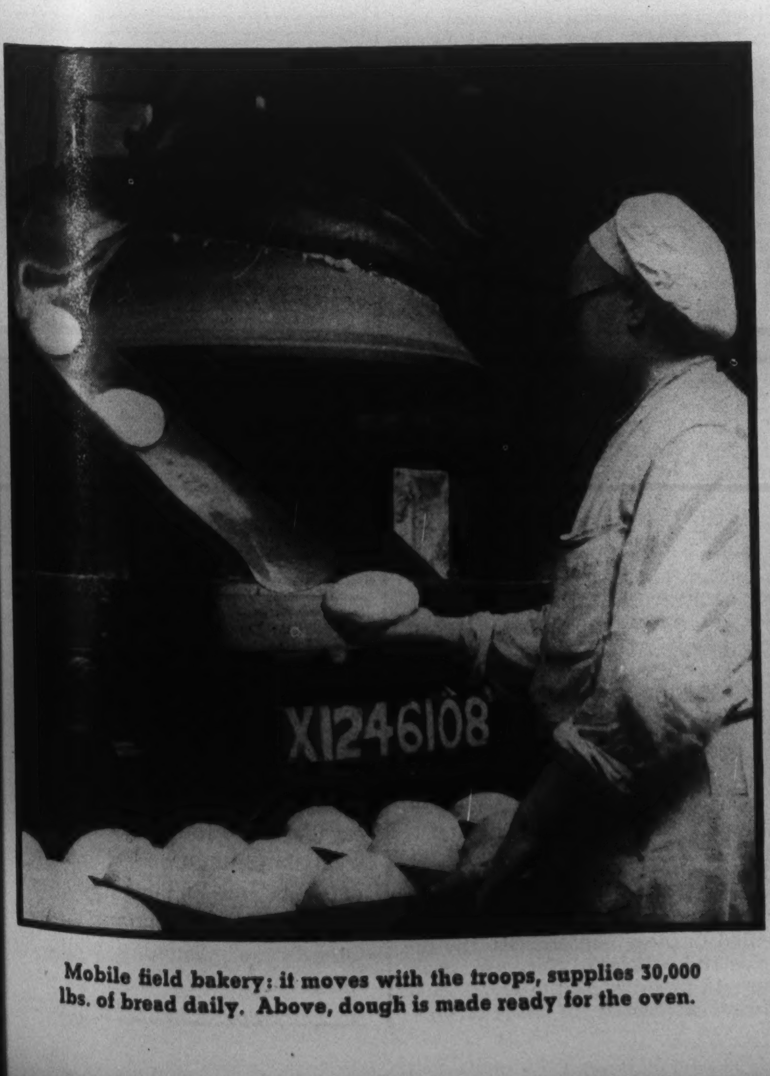
IT WILL be seen that under the best conditions, supply is an exceedingly complex matter. Where "railhead" is hundreds of miles behind the front line as was the case in the Western Desert, the system has to be expanded, advantage taken of any possibilities of delivery by sea from railhead forward. All the time there must be constant vigilance against attack from the air or by roving armored cars. The lorries cannot proceed in tight columns and must disperse widely even when stopped so that a driver's life is apt to be lonely. Every member of the R.A.S.C. is trained in the use of weapons and keeps his rifle in a special holder ready for immediate use. Points like gasoline filling stations and bulk breaking points have to be heavily defended by A.A. guns.

We have gained immense experience in the last three years and the advance of 1,000 miles from Base in Egypt by the Eighth Army shows how well the very complex problems of carrying food, gasoline, ammunition and stores of every kind from factory to front line have been solved.

Were further proof needed of the remarkable efficiency with which the Army's supply services carry out their difficult tasks, one could offer no better illustration than the successes now attending our forces in Tunisia where, to the problems of desert warfare have been added those of a terrain both desert and mountainous in character. To what degree the supply services must be credited with the success of this, the final phase in the long campaign to drive the Axis from the continent of Africa, is a matter for conjecture but no one will deny it is a great one.

Stowing cargo is a science with the supply services. Models serve to instruct recruits . . .

. . . in efficient use of cranes. Here theory becomes practice as cargo is swung into hold.



Mobile field bakery: it moves with the troops, supplies 30,000 lbs. of bread daily. Above, dough is made ready for the oven.

Fresh beef for the Army in Africa. One of the reasons our meat is soon to be rationed.

Who said the Army Service has it soft? This man knows different as he struggles to get free of Tunisian mud!

Canada Moving to Pan-Americanism

BY JANET R. KEITH

Mutual suspicion probably explains why Canada is not a member of the Pan-American Union which has its international building in Washington. When the Union was formed in 1928 the United States delegates were advised by the State Department to oppose membership by Canada since its foreign policy was presumably "controlled by a European State."

Canada, on the other hand, cherished its inclusion in the British Commonwealth and had no intention of dropping the substance for the shadow. There was a general opinion the double tie, eastward and southward, was impossible.

But, since the Statute of Westminster, Canadian foreign policy is wholly Canadian, formally, as it has been actually for many years. The author believes that the question is ready for re-consideration.

AT THE council table of the Pan-American Union there is an empty chair. It has been empty ever since the formation of the Union, waiting for the day when Canada shall send a delegate to fill it. Yet Canada has so far shown no great hurry to ally herself with Pan-Americanism. In fact, she has never formally expressed any desire to become a member of the Pan-American Union.

This surprising lack of interest in our neighbors to the south can be attributed to various causes. First, there seems to have been a very real fear on the part of a small but vocal minority that any strengthening of Canada's hemispheric ties would inevitably mean weakening of her Commonwealth ties.

Back of this fear there undoubtedly lay a deep distrust of the motives underlying the Pan-American movement. Was it really a movement to "establish friendly co-operation among the republics of the western hemisphere"? Or was it just a thinly-veiled form of "Yankee imperialism"? F. H. Soward of Vancouver expressed this distrust vividly when he described Pan-Americanism in its earlier stages as "an uneasy partnership between an industrial colossus of Anglo-Saxon origin and culture, mainly Protestant, whose foreign policy was colored with imperialism, and a number of raw material producing countries of varying size, of Latin origin, and Catholic culture, still largely feudal in structure and highly nationalist in tradition."

Actually, a brief glance at the history of the Pan-American movement reveals that the "good neighbor" interpretation of it is a relatively new development. Although plans for hemispheric co-operation in the economic and political realms were instigated as far back as 1825 by the great Latin American patriot Simon Bolivar, nineteenth century attempts to carry out these plans did not meet with much success. Latin America resented what it called the "big stick" policy of interference and coercion on the part of the United States.

It was not until 1889 that the Pan-American Union took shape as a permanent organization, and it was not until the time of President Hoover that "good neighborliness" began to emerge as a basis for Pan-American relations. There are still some lingering doubts regarding America's true motives, although the sincere and careful work of President Roosevelt, Secretary of State Cordell Hull, and Under-Secretary Sumner Welles, has done much to promote a spirit of genuine goodwill.

Not Much Trade

Another cause of Canadian apathy toward South America has been our lack of economic interest. Exports to and imports from Latin America have accounted in the past for only a tiny fraction of Canada's international trade. In 1939, for example, 66.1 per cent of Canada's imports came from the United States, and only 2.8 per cent from South America; 41.1 per cent of Canada's exports went to the United States, and only 1.8 per cent to South America.

Our lack of economic interest has been matched by a lack of cultural interest. Considering that Latin America is a land of some 120,000,000 people, we have been curiously indifferent toward its history, geography, culture, racial background, and national problems. For most of us, a vague Hollywood conception of dark-eyed senoritas, gay fiestas, and frequent political assassinations has sufficed. Our school children may know something about New York, but their knowledge of Buenos Aires is sketchy; they can identify George Washington, but they never heard of Simon Bolivar.

These, then are some of the reasons why Canada has never attempted to join the Pan-American Union. Added to them was the fact, which held good as late as 1928, that the United States did not want Canada in Pan-Americanism. Why? Because Canada, in U.S. eyes, was not an independent country capable of determining its own foreign policy.

Shutting the Door

The American delegation which attended the Pan-American Conference at Havana in 1928, carried these instructions from the State Department:

"The Pan-American conferences are essentially conferences of governments and not of mere geographical or territorial units. Being conferences attended by the official representatives of governments, they necessarily reflect the exigencies and policies of the governments participating.

"If colonies, possessions or dominions, whose foreign relations are controlled by European states, were represented in these conferences, the influence and policies of European powers would be injected into the discussion and disposition of questions affecting the political entities of this hemisphere. Whatever value such conferences would have, it would not be that attaching to a conference distinctly American.

"Should Canada be proposed as a member of the Pan-American Union, you will be guided by the oral instructions given by the Secretary of State to the delegation at its meeting at the Department of State on December 28, 1927."

There is little doubt that the oral instructions were to oppose Canadian membership in the Union. However, it must be remembered that this was four years before the passage of the Statute of Westminster, which declared that "Dominions are autonomous communities within the British Empire, equal in status, in no way subordinate to one another in their domestic or external affairs though united by a common allegiance to the Crown, and freely associated as members of the British Commonwealth of Nations." Within the last few years various U.S. spokesmen have made it clear that America would now have no objection to Canadian membership in the Union.

So unconcerned was Canada about the question of sending delegates to the Pan-American conferences that the matter was never brought up for formal debate in the House of Commons. But in the spring of 1939 Prime Minister King felt that it was time to say a few words on the subject:

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SHORTAGES
...IN 1943 IT'S SHARING!
EXPORT
EXPORT
Eveleigh

LOOK around any grocer's, any butcher's... what do you see? Plenty of fresh, nourishing foods — meats and poultry in an abundance that would mean, in other lands, the difference between barely an existence diet and luxury feeding.

On the tables of Canada there is variety of healthy, tasty food surpassed nowhere.

True — today we can buy only just so much sugar, coffee, tea, butter ... tomorrow additions may be made to the list of commodities for which we must have coupons. But surely there can be no quarrel with a system of distribution that assures sufficient for all — privation for none. This is not shortage — it is the highest example of democratic principles — it is sharing.

Canadians are learning the lesson of live and let live. We *share* with our fellows at home — with our armed forces — with those where shortages mean only one thing ... hunger.

That we have a diminishing choice of consumer goods—less gas for pleasure driving—less money left for recreation-spending—less of this and that non-essential means *not shortages...*

in 1943 it's SHARING

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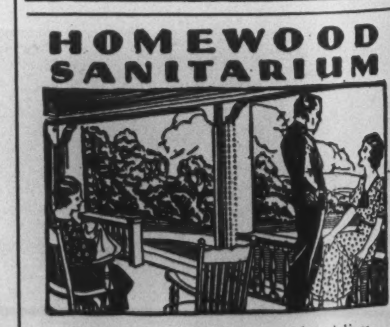
Head Office: Granby, Que.

HOMEWOOD SANITARIUM



The happiest days of many patients' lives have been spent at Homewood. It is more than a hospital for the treatment of nervous and mental strain . . . it is a community of beautiful buildings situated on a scenic country site, where good cheer and interest rule. The services of a kindly medical staff—hydrotherapy, massage, diet, electrotherapy, occupational therapy, are all included in one very moderate rate.

Write F. H. C. Baugh, M.D.
Medical Superintendent, Homewood Sanitarium,
Guelph, Ont.

THE OTHER PAGE

Suitable contributions to "The Other Page" will be paid for at regular rates. Short articles, verse, epigrams or cartoons of a humorous or ironical or indignant nature are what the editors are seeking. Preference is for topical comment. Address all contributions to "The Other Page", Saturday Night, 73 Richmond St. W., Toronto.

"This would appear to be an appropriate place to say a word as to Canada's relations with the countries of South America and the other members of the Pan-American Union.

"In these times of lessening distances, between continents as well as countries, there is a larger America in which Canadians are becoming increasingly interested. During recent months it was in fact suggested in many quarters that Canada should be represented at the eighth international conference of American states held in Lima, Peru, in December. I can assure the House that the Government shares the view of the importance of our relations with the score of other nations which have become established in this western hemisphere. On geographical grounds alone, we could not be uninterested in developments affecting their welfare and security. We realize that in many cases these peoples are facing problems similar to those that Canadians have to meet, and that the solutions they have found, or are striving for, have significance for us. In the economic field, our trade relations are important and are capable of extensive increase.

"So far as the specific suggestion of participation in the Lima conference is concerned, I may recall that we are not a member of the Pan-American Union, and consequently could not have been invited to attend. since in accordance with established rules, the President of Peru sent invitations only to members of the Union. . . . .

"It would be possible to propose, or have a friendly member propose, that the necessary adjustments should be made in the constitution and procedure of the union to make our membership possible. Public opinion in favor of some such course has undoubtedly increased in recent years. I do not, however, consider that it has become sufficiently widespread, or sufficiently informed and matured, to warrant immediate steps in that direction. It is a possibility which should be given consideration in the future, along with other means, trade and governmental, of bringing about closer relationships between our country and these countries which are destined to play an increasingly significant part in the world's affairs."

A Livelier Interest

Since the time that statement was made (March, 1939) Canada has undoubtedly begun to take a much greater interest in affairs to the south of her.

War has brought home to Canadians the need for thinking in terms of hemispheric defence. The degree of political and economic co-operation which now exists between Canada and the United States would have been extremely distasteful to many Canadians five years ago.

Today Canada is bound to the United States by the terms of the Ogdensburg and Hyde Park Agreements, and by membership in organizations like the Permanent Joint Board of Defence, the Joint Economic Committees of the U.S. and Canada, the Joint Materials Co-ordinating Committee of the U.S. and Canada, the Joint War Production Committee of the U.S. and Canada, and the St. Lawrence Basin Committee. American troops and supplies move freely across Canadian territory on their way to Alaska.

Yet this degree of co-operation with the United States, which is the heart and soul of the Pan-American movement, has not weakened our ties with Britain. Rather, it has strengthened them, by enabling us to make a far more effective contribution to Britain's war effort. Britain herself has moved closer to the United States since the outbreak of war. And now that all but one of the Latin American countries have broken off relations with the Axis, it is no longer a question of Canada choosing between conflicting loyalties to the Commonwealth and to the hemisphere.

In the realm of trade, the closing of many European and Asiatic markets has focussed Canada's attention squarely on the republics to the south. In the fall of 1941 the first government-sponsored trade mission, headed by the Hon. J. A. MacKinnon, Minister of Trade and Commerce, visited six countries of South America.

Most-favored-nation trade agreements were successfully negotiated with Argentine, Brazil and Chile, a temporary arrangement with Ecuador was agreed upon, notes which would lead to an early agreement were exchanged between the mission and Ecuador, and a previous treaty with Uruguay was strengthened.

Although wartime shipping difficulties prevent any sensational increases in our trade with Latin America at present, our exports have already risen substantially. Even before the visit of the trade mission, statistics showed that our 1940 exports to South America were up 50 per cent over those of 1939. As the Hon. J. A. MacKinnon pointed out in his report to the House of Commons:

"The objective of the mission was not immediate results, although we hoped to get and are getting these, but rather the laying of the best possible foundations upon which after-the-war trade can be effectively built."

Our Diplomats Going

As well as improving trade relations, Canada has also been giving attention since the outbreak of war to establishing closer diplomatic relations with the Latin republics. First Mr. Jean Desy was sent to Brazil, and then Justice W. F. A. Turgeon was appointed to represent Canada in both Argentine and Brazil. Only recently Mr. Warwick F. Chipman of Montreal was named first full-time Minister to Chile. Now it is rumored in government circles that the appointment of a Canadian Minister to Mexico is not far away. It is said, too, that Peru, Ecuador, Colombia and Venezuela are all interested in exchanging diplomats with Canada.

At the time of Mr. Chipman's appointment Mr. King said: "Our move in setting up legations in Brazil and Argentina has demonstrated the importance of our representation in South America. It has shown to our people the advantages of firmly establishing cordial relations with other countries in the Western Hemisphere. . ."

It is interesting to note that Canada has sent full delegations to the two New World Conferences of the International Labor Organization, held at Santiago, Chile in 1936 and at Havana, Cuba in 1939. In so doing she has demonstrated clearly her interest in the social and economic affairs of the Americas.

In 1939 Mr. King doubted whether public opinion had become sufficiently "informed and matured" to justify Canada's seeking admittance to the Pan-American Union. If the issue were raised again today, it might be found that Canadian opinion has been maturing rapidly of late. There no longer seems to be any valid reason why Canada can not be true to her geographical interests and obligations as well as to her Commonwealth loyalties.

B. JANES
MANAGER
Good Luck

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. . . FROM THE STAFF

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Sardinia, a Stepping Stone to Italy

BY ARTHUR NETTLETON

This article points out the dangers to Italy of an Allied invasion of Sardinia. It may be improbable that any such invasion can be attempted until the enemy is cleared out of Tunisia, but the recent rapid advances of the Allies there bring Sardinia into the spotlight. It is perfectly placed for a base of assault on Italy and the Continent.

AS THE Allied advances in North Africa have brought Mussolini's day of doom progressively nearer, Italy's Mediterranean islands have come increasingly into the war picture. Foremost among those Italian outposts is Sardinia, the 9,000 sq. mile island which has, as its northern neighbor, the French island of Corsica, and which has rightly been described as the guardian of Italy's front door.

For Sardinia occupies a highly strategic position in the Mediterranean war zone, both for defence and offence. The Axis have utilized the island as a Luftwaffe base, from which aircraft can not only attack Allied shipping in the Mediterranean, but also harass the Allied land forces in Tunisia, and attempt to protect Rommel's Army there.

In using Sardinia, Hitler and Mussolini have put into effect an idea expressed by none other than Britain's own Lord Nelson. The hero of Trafalgar once declared that this Mediterranean island, 160 miles long and 70 miles broad, would be worth a hundred Maltas. He held the view that it could be turned into the finest naval base in Europe, and stated that he could not find any disadvantages.

The naval base which Nelson had in mind, for potential development in connection with the British Fleet, would have been established at Cagliari, the Sardinian capital, admirably situated for the purpose on the shores of the Gulf which bears the same name, near the Southern tip of the territory.

Though no important naval base has been established there under Italian direction, German enterprise and influence since 1940 have been responsible for the expansion of the Cagliari docks, and a big seaplane base was developed there soon after Italy entered the war. It is this seaplane base, together with the docks and nearby airfields, that has been receiving attention by American Flying Fortresses and other Allied bombers since the North African campaign swept Rommel's Afrika Korps out of Libya into Tunisia.

Sardinian Airfields

Other Sardinian airfields have been pounded with ever-growing intensity. Terranova, the seaport on the island's North-East Coast, has become a useful base for warplanes—its air station was an intermediate calling-place for aircraft serving the Cagliari-Rome civil air line before the present war.

Among the several additional airfields established for bombers and fighters, since the Germans came to the island, are a number on the upland plain on the West. Others are on the 60-mile-long plain (which is only 100 ft. above sea level), South of Oristano, midway between the two extremities of the West Coast.

German ingenuity has, of necessity, been exercised in providing landing-grounds, for not a few of the new airfields have been set up on the marshes which are a feature of some parts of Sardinia. Parts of these areas have been drained, and a firm foundation has been provided for the runways.

Occupation of the Sardinian seaports—particularly Cagliari—would be essential to any successful invasion for the coastline of the island in many parts is rugged. Allied landings might be made on the marshy territory South of Oristano, but for large-scale invasions the use of the seaports would be an inestimable boon, if not a necessity.

Several Small Seaports

Several small seaports, of minor importance in peace-time but of considerable strategic value in invasion, exist round the island. There is Alghero, 50 miles North of Oristano, on the West Coast, and Porto Torres, the chief seaport of the North-West. These places, though comparatively small, have good natural harbors.

Not to be overlooked is the existence of an Italian naval station on Maddalena Island, one of a group of islets off the North-East tip of Sardinia. This station was established partly to safeguard the Straits of Bonifacio, which separate Sardinia from Corsica.

Other targets for Allied attack, particularly as a preliminary to any seaborne invasion, are Sardinia's hydro-electric power stations. Since the island was put to modern military use, these stations have assumed considerable importance, as they provide electric power for the Luftwaffe repair depôts and other military establishments.

Two railway systems connect the seaports, one service being a Government enterprise and the other a privately operated one. The fact that the tracks are of different gauges is likely to be a handicap rather than a benefit in the defence of the island.

Sardinia today has good roads, though they have been developed only during the last 100 years—before that time, they were mere tracks, and were unsuitable for wheeled traffic. Modern highways, however, have enabled 'bus services to be operated during recent years.

Of potential assistance to the Allies is the climate of this Italian territory. In striking contrast to the mainland of Italy, Sardinia is subject to mists that descend from the mountains or come from the sea—conditions which assist seaborne invasion. The enemy may find that the United Nations, as well as themselves, can employ such climatic conditions in invasion strategy. Just as the German hordes emerged from the night mists in their Scandinavian aggressions, so might the Allies steal upon Sardinia from the mists that often blanket the island.

It is not a comforting thought for the Axis. For Italy, it must be a perpetual nightmare, which may any moment become stark reality. Between Italy's African Empire and Italy itself, Sardinia stands as a stepping-stone upon which the Allies may soon plant a firm foot. Mussolini's day of retribution would then be even more imminent.

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CANADA OVERSEAS

Letter to Herr Doktor Goebbels

BY L. S. B. SHAPIRO

London.

THIS letter goes to Herr Doktor Joe Goebbels, Reichsminister for Propaganda and Enlightenment.

We will forego the pleasantries which usually preface our correspondence because there are one or two things I want to say to you in all seriousness. I don't wish to upset the mood of the letter with a lot of amusing inanities which, like the Fuehrer, are neither here nor there.

I write to express to you my disappointment in your recent performances. You have suddenly become a gauche propagandist of the crudest kind, subtle as a circus spieler, intellectual as a strip-tease artiste and a lot less interesting. To me this is distressing because much as I have loathed you personally and ideologically, I did harbor a certain disgruntled regard for your cunning.

The tenor of your propaganda often gave me an intellectual prod, and I used to calculate the direction of your utterances with the same sort of challenging eagerness some people apply to the crossword puzzle in *The Times.*

As a student of international politics, an observer of war-time propaganda and a former researcher in psychology, I had a profound respect for your ability. As recently as the Stalingrad debacle, when your funereal pronouncements to the German people led some observers to write off Germany as an offensive power, I warned that you could not be interpreted so baldly. Your direction of German propaganda since 1933 had been too clever, your drum-beating in behalf of German military invincibility had been much too effective for any such drastic discount of your capacity to guide the German people around the quicksands of despondency.

But I am disappointed in you now. Your latest propaganda directed toward the British people is unworthy of the shrewd mind that could conjure a super-strategist out of a routine military failure like Rommel.

THE other day I was visiting the South Coast. It was a clear and beautiful afternoon and as I stood on the crest of a white cliff I could see over the grey waters of the Channel a strip of French coastline. I thought of many things including the freedom of which the white cliffs are a symbol and the desolate tyranny so close my eyes could look upon its victimized land. Then I thought of you and your recent propaganda, and I wondered how so agile a brain as yours could be so stupidly ignorant of the psychology of this Britain which cuts so close upon the continent you pretend to know so thoroughly.

I refer to the arguments you have lately been putting on the German radio and which you have been feeding the European people through the controlled press and your own articles in Das Reich. Your efforts to swing opinion in Britain are based on two theses: (1) That the British people are concerned that Communism might overrun their country as a result of a Soviet victory over Germany; and (2) that given proper international safeguards the British people would prefer current Germany dominant in Europe rather than current Russia.

Somebody has been fooling you, Goebbels. Both bases of your propaganda program show an appalling failure to understand the simplest and most fundamental principles of the British character. I wonder how you yourself can have failed to recognize these principles. They ring through history, particularly current history.

LET us take the first thesis—that the British are afraid of the domestic problem of Communism. You should know (or at least history should have taught you) that the British do not adopt world movements; they create world movements. They are politically the most adult people in the world, and because they occupy a small island which depends on sea communications for greatness and prosperity, they are the most internationally-minded people in the world.

The record is clear. Count the concepts which have become world movements and see where they originated. The parliamentary system, trade unionism, the Salvation Army, the Sunday Schools, the Boy Scouts, unemployment insurance—these and dozens of others; all world movements, all created in England. And now we hear of America's Beveridge Plan, Canada's Beveridge plan, South Africa's Beveridge plan—another world concept born in England.

And so, when you toss the Red bogey at England you display abject ignorance of the British character. The most exploited of these people—and there are many—never cease being British. They will make their reforms as they always have done—within the British framework. You couldn't sell an alien concept to a Tottenham Court beggar. The British, in their vast political wisdom which reaches down from Whitehall to the lowest Lambeth pub, will learn from every successful economic, social and political experiment. The magnificent success of the Soviet experiment as shown by Russia's performance in this war is finding echoes in British life. The British character absorbs and develops, but it never ceases being British.

YOUR second thesis is even more atrocious in its ignorance. It fails to comprehend the "cricket" in the British character. This people has an indignant sense of fair play. To Englishmen, Nazi philosophy is abhorrent. As long as they have the power to do something about it, they won't see current Germany dominant over a community of animals, let alone human beings.

You may think, Goebbels, that your persecution of the Jews had much to do with Britain's indignation against the Reich. It did not, in any exact sense. Britain would have been equally outraged if you had flogged a community of gypsies. The basic philosophy of Nazism is contrary to everything the Englishman stands for.

So it is not a matter of preferring Communism to Nazism. With the British it is a simple matter of loathing Nazism. There is nothing you can do, no threats you can ever utter, which will make Britain co-operate with Nazism against any other system on earth. You are wasting your time. To the British mind, Nazism is accursed.

Even if I were of a mind to help you shape your propaganda so it would not appear so ridiculous to the British mind, I would not know how to advise you. So far as this island is concerned, you have not a single selling point. Prepare to die with your ugly movement. Yours, etc.

THE OTHER PAGE

Suitable contributions to "The Other Page" will be paid for at regular rates. Short articles, verse, epigrams or cartoons of a humorous or ironical or indignant nature are what the editors are seeking. Preference is for topical comment. Address all contributions to "The Other Page", Saturday Night, 73 Richmond St. W., Toronto.

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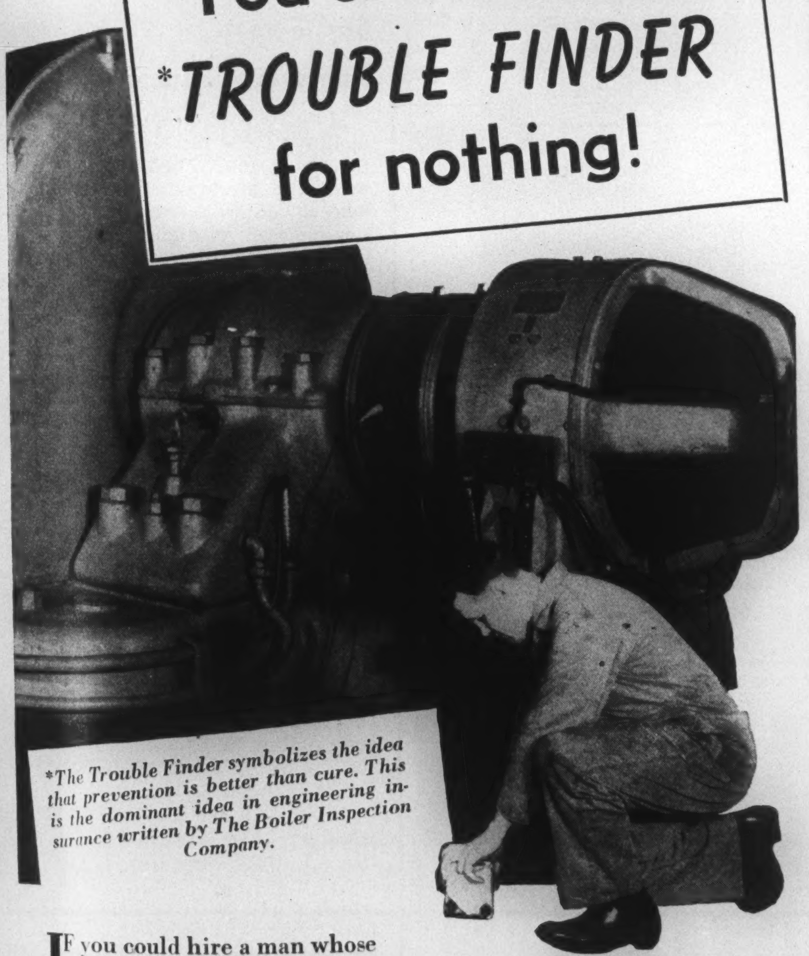

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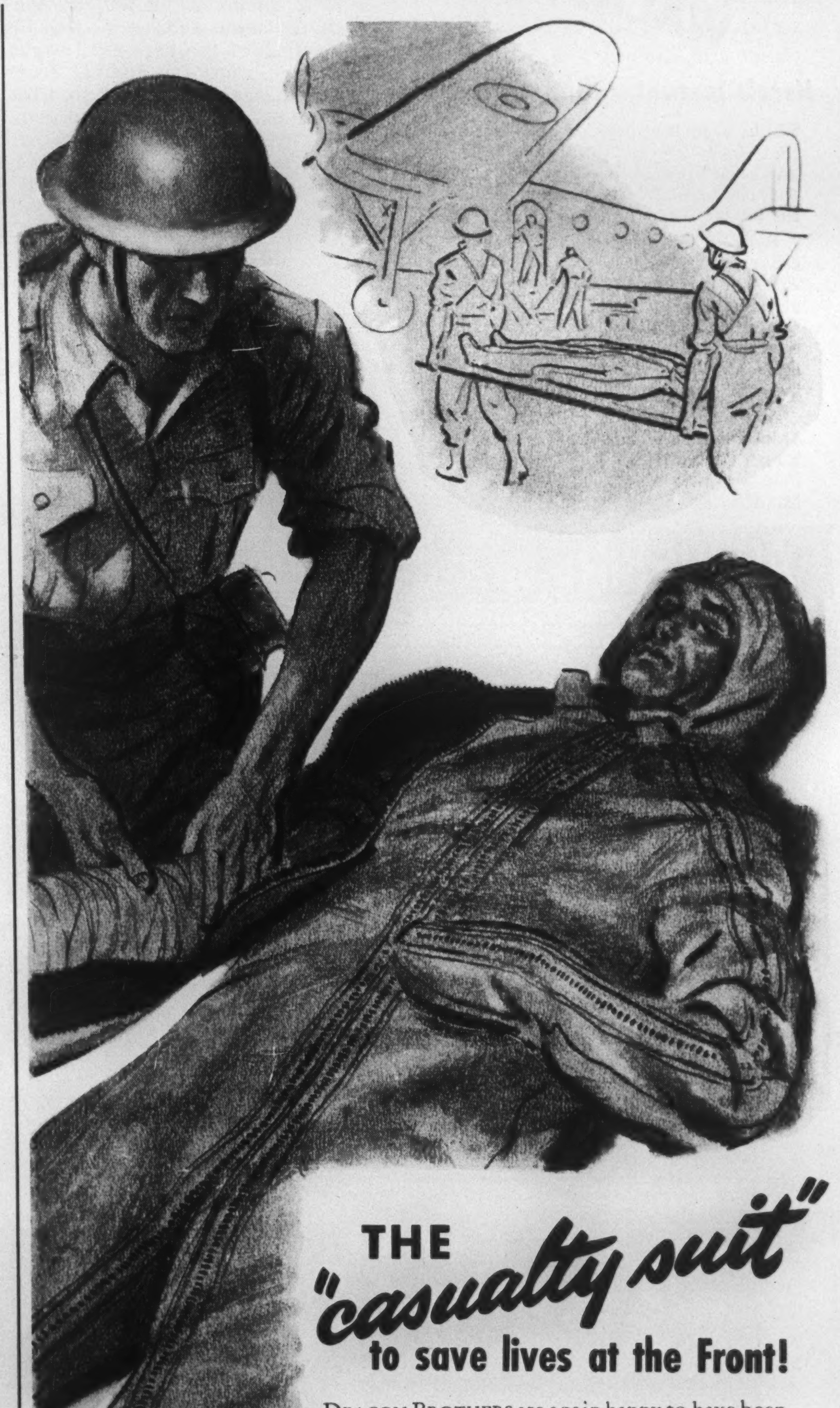

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Is the League of Nations Seditious?

BY B. K. SANDWELL

One of the most extraordinary—and unprofitable—debates ever held in the House of Commons took place last week on the initiative of Mr. Jaques, Social Credit member for Wetaskiwin.

Mr. Jaques asked the Minister of Justice to declare that speech delivered a few days before by the editor of "Saturday Night" to the Ottawa Branch of the League of Nations Society was "seditious."

On a later occasion the Prime Minister declared the suggestion "ridiculous". Some of the possible reasons for Mr. Jaques's attitude are discussed in this article.

READERS of the daily press can hardly have avoided feeling considerably mystified about the debate which took place in the House of Commons on Wednesday, March 31, on the motion to go into Committee of Ways and Means, upon a subject which is officially headlined in Hansard as "Address of B. K. Sandwell before League of Nations Society in Ottawa." The address itself, which took place on the preceding Wednesday, was strongly approved by Senator Cairine Wilson in a speech moving a vote of thanks, and was sufficiently well received by the meeting to lead to an invitation for the delivery of the same address at the annual meeting of the national League of Nations Society, as distinct from the Ottawa Branch, on May 15. This invitation has not been withdrawn, and the Minister of Justice has not intimated any objections to the address being repeated. The Prime Minister has since described the attack on the address as "ridiculous."

The address was deliberately couched in provocative language. Its thesis was that any successful attempt to regulate the relations between nations in the interests of peace must involve the surrender of some of the sovereign powers of the nations which make it, and the transfer of these powers to a supra-national authority. But I was careful to point out that sovereignty and loyalty are two facets of the same coin, two poles of the same electric current, and that a transfer of any portion of sovereignty will be meaningless and ineffective unless accompanied by a corresponding transfer of loyalty. If the supra-national authority cannot command the loyalty of the people of the nations within its organization, it cannot command anything, and the world might better remain in its present condition of a group of absolute and unmitigated sovereignties all prepared for, and expectant of, war whenever any one of them thinks it advantageous to make war. This thesis is not at all novel, but it is not always stated in terms which make it clear that a new loyalty is involved.

Don't Read Ottawa Papers

The speech was quite fairly reported by the Ottawa press, but apparently the members of the Commons do not read the Ottawa papers with care (which is natural enough, seeing that all but two of them represent other constituencies and have their local periodicals to attend to), for when Mr. Jaques, Social Credit member for Wetaskiwin, Alberta, raised the subject the following Wednesday, hardly anybody seems to have had any idea what he was talking about. I was not in Ottawa at the time, but apparently Mr. Jaques does not possess the vocal equipment necessary in order to command the attention of the House, for while he was asking "the Government, or perhaps the Minister of Justice, whether it does not constitute sedition, especially perhaps at this time, for a man to make statements to the effect that Canadians, British subjects, must renounce their loyalty to the Crown," the Speaker was compelled to say that "There is so much conversation in the House that it is impossible for me to hear the honorable member."

In the absence of the Minister of Justice, the Prime Minister replied that it was a general rule that the Government does not of itself inform the House on matters of law. Whether a particular matter constitutes sedition would be something for the courts to decide.

Mr. Hansell, Social Credit member for Macleod, Alberta, said that Mr. Jaques "might have gone further, had his voice permitted," and might have brought to the attention of the House the fact that there are dangerous forces at work "that would attempt to destroy the sovereignty of the British Crown." Mr. Hansell called on the Progressive Conservative party to rally to its defence.

Mr. Graydon, who had been quite unable to hear Mr. Jaques, had to ask Mr. Hansell to explain what it was that the Progressive Conservative party was to rally about.

Mr. Hansell re-read the extracts which had already been read by Mr. Jaques.

Mr. Vincent Dupuis, member for Chambly-Rouville, in a brief but decidedly eloquent speech expressed the view that there was nothing illegitimate in being concerned for the general interests of humanity. "I think it was in that spirit that Mr. Sandwell spoke. So far as I am concerned I am not at all scandalized by what he said."

Mr. Graydon, having by this time learned that all that the Progressive Conservative party was invited to do by Mr. Hansell was "to express its loyalty to all the things that go to make up the great British Empire to which we belong," hastened to do so (very properly), and to explain that he had not seen the newspaper report to which Mr. Hansell referred.

Interests of Humanity

Mr. Coldwell, who sits at no great distance from Mr. Jaques and therefore was much better informed on what the discussion was about, and who in addition is a member of the League of Nations Society, then made an excellent brief speech on the text that "one can be loyal to the wider interests of humanity without being disloyal either to his community or to the nation in which he lives." His references to loyalty were punctuated with comments from Mr. Jaques, "to the gold standard," some of which got into Hansard and some of which did not.

"My hon. friend beside me keeps muttering, 'to the gold standard'," said Mr. Coldwell. "I want to say to him that I have no more confidence in the gold standard than he has but as nations move forward in the days to come it is certain that if we are to preserve law and order in the world, if we are to escape these recurrent wars, then every nation must abide by an international code of law and no nation can usurp the rights of other peoples by making war against the world. Somehow or other we must do as nations what we have done in our communities. I must obey the law that has been made by the community in which I live, and the hope is that as nations we will obey the law that we all help to make. As organized peo-

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ples we must have the power to enforce that law.

"Let us not for one moment think that when a man rises to discuss the possibility of a great world organization, whether he calls it supra-national or not, he is disloyal. The intense nationalism which has afflicted the world and which has shown itself in the self-sufficiency of nations since the last war has in no small measure contributed to the bringing on of this war. We should examine every proposal that looks to the advance of people in the direction of law and order. I would say of Mr. Sandwell that he is not in bad company when he discusses the possibility of a supra-national organization for the preservation of peace."

Mr. Jaques: "Gold standard."

Mr. Coldwell: "I am afraid my hon. friend has the gold standard on his brain. I was saying that in this respect Mr. Sandwell is not in bad company. I noticed that Viscount Cecil was preaching this when the present war broke out. Who can say that he has been disloyal, either to the people or to the British crown? I notice that Mr. Churchill stood for collective security. A man who spoke here a week ago to-morrow, Mr. Anthony Eden, has throughout his public career stood for collective security and the organization of nations to prevent war. I could mention also Mr. Herbert Morrison, Sir Stafford Cripps, and others who are members of the British war cabinet, men of all sorts and conditions who stand for collective security as opposed to world anarchy.

"I do not want to prolong the discussion. I simply wanted to say that as a member of the League of Nations Society in Canada, as a member of the national executive, I am proud to be associated with that group of men and women who are intensely loyal to Canada and to the sovereign of Canada."

And Then Mr. Church

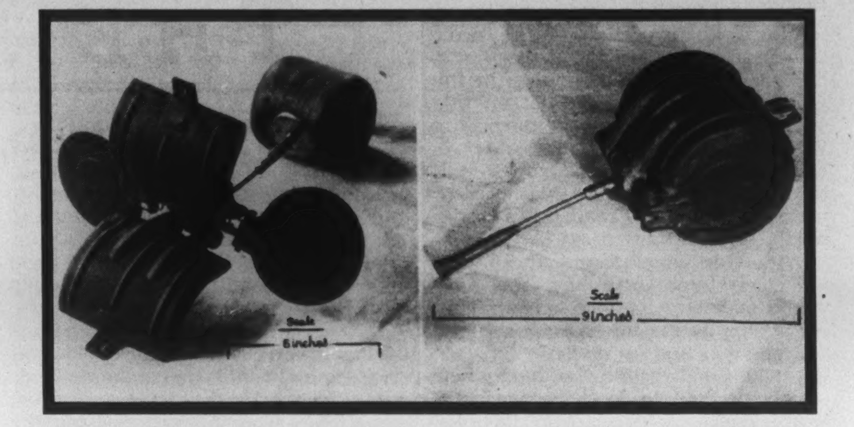
Mr. Church then concluded the proceedings with slightly more than five columns of Hansard, after which Mr. Ilsley implored the House to do some business, and the motion to go into Ways and Means was adopted. Mr. Church's speech was a vehement protest against the discussion initiated by Mr. Jaques, to which he (Mr. Church) was himself much the longest contributor, and against the League of Nations. It included, however, the assertion that "the writer of the article referred to," which presumably means the maker of the speech referred to, "was one of those who went up and down this country saying that we did not need any army, any navy or any air force; that we could depend on the League and collective security." This is entirely without foundation, and Mr. Church is no doubt confusing me with somebody else in his almost innumerable acquaintance.

A debate of this kind, precipitated in a House entirely unprepared for it and with only the dimmest idea of what it was about, was obviously an appalling waste of the time of Parliament, and I feel obliged to apologize to Mr. Ilsley for being the unwitting cause of its occurring. The proposition upon which Mr. Jaques raised it, namely that it is seditious to advocate the transfer of any part of the sovereign powers of the Canadian nation to a more inclusive authority, was apparently not taken seriously by any section of the House except the Social Credit group; it must be difficult for it to be taken seriously by anybody. A serious discussion on the question of the advisability of such a transfer would have much value, but no such discussion was possible in the circumstances.

There remains the mystery of the reason for the Social Credit group taking the view which they did of the speech. They are not on principle averse from all transfers of sovereignty; being in power at Edmonton, they fought long and ardently for the transfer to the provinces of the sovereign power of banking and credit, in order that they might put their theories into practice in Alberta alone. At Ottawa however they have for some time been developing an uncompromising hostility to almost everything that savors of international co-operation, to say nothing of supra-national authority. The League of Nations is their pet bogey.

The reason for this is not far to seek, and the hint is provided by Mr. Jaques's interjections of "gold standard!" They maintain, and with considerable reason, that the power of defining the unit of currency is one of the most important attributes of political sovereignty, and that it has been stolen from the political sovereign by the international financiers, who have compelled the political sovereign to accept as the unit of currency a certain weight of a precious metal which they, the international financiers, can largely manipulate as to purchasing power. They welcomed the breakdown of the gold standard system, as restoring to each nation the true control of its own currency. But they are deeply suspicious of the present movements towards an internationally-managed currency system, on the ground that it will really be managed by the international financiers. The League of Nations they regard as just a piece of machinery for the international management of currency and credit, and they are convinced that the management will be by the financiers and not by the representatives of the people.

The view of the present writer, and probably of most advocates of the League, is that it was the *lack* of any political authority extending beyond the individual nation, which made it possible for the international financiers to evade political control as effectively as they did, and that a monetary system controlled by a political authority covering most or all of the civilized nations would be much more likely to be operated in the general interests of the people of those nations.



Kind of thing Nazi mentality excels at: one of the new German anti-personnel bombs of which British authorities have lately warned. They weight about 4 lbs., may be found opened or shut and resemble a large cigarette tin. Scattered from the air, they will explode at a touch.

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THE HITLER WAR

A Bataan, Not a Dunkirk, in Tunisia

BY WILLSON WOODSIDE

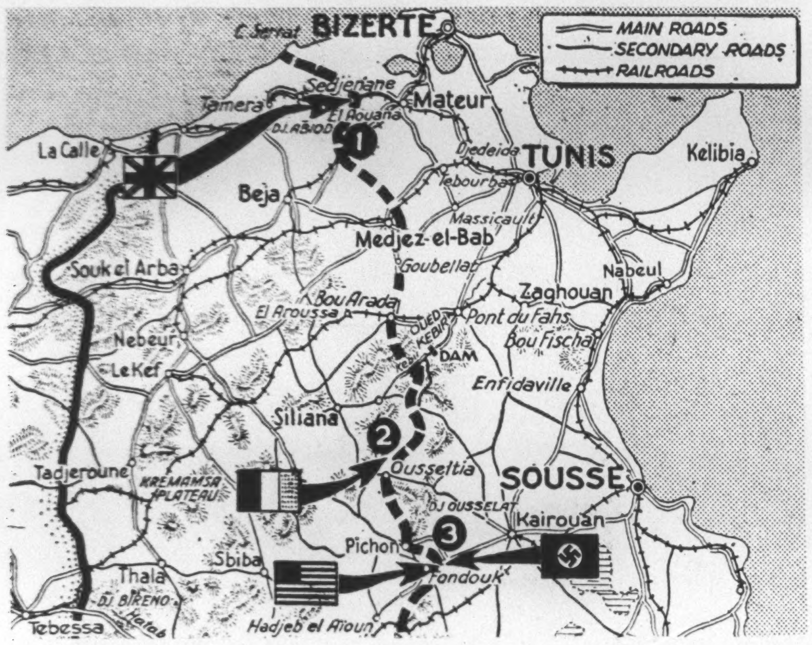
THE past week has seen an astounding transformation of the situation in Tunisia. Writing a week ago, the enemy was still standing in the Gabès Gap, and our attack on this strong position had not even begun. With its sudden and complete success, the Axis southern armies took to their heels, and as this goes to press are some 200 road miles to the north, beyond Sousse.

With this development there was a sudden interest in how the Axis would evacuate its forces from Tunisia. This is an interesting subject, and one which gives no little satisfaction when one recalls the days when *we* always had to do the evacuating. Yet I doubt if evacuation has yet become the chief Axis preoccupation. They went into Tunisia to delay us in opening our invasion of Europe and opening the Mediterranean to our shipping, and I believe they will play this game out to the end. Rommel has run to the north, not to get out of the country, but to take up position for the final stand.

Where will this stand be made? It has been generally accepted that the enemy would try to hold Tunis and Bizerta to the end, and press despatches from Algiers early in the week suggested that the new line might run from Enfidaville, north of Sousse, westward to the hill country and northward to Cape Serrat. This line will prove too long for any protracted stand.

Topography does argue that Rommel will stand just north of Enfidaville, where a range of hills channels the Eighth Army attack into two fairly narrow corridors, one along the coast and the other on the inland side, towards Zaghouan. But Arnim's section of the line, strong at Pont du Fahs, where it controls the entry to the Tunis plain, would prove too vulnerable around Medjez-el-Bab, where the British already hold the main entry port to this plain; and still further north, where the British are close to Mateur, whose capture would strategically isolate Bizerta from Tunis.

A considerable shortening of von Arnim's sector could be made by placing a last-ditch force in the fortifications of Bizerta and falling back to the hills around Djedeida, giving some cover to Tunis from the north. The British First Army's main thrust, which must come from Medjez-el-Bab, would still threaten this position so much that the logical thing for the enemy to do, if he is intent on delaying our final clean-up to the utmost, would be to abandon Tunis and fall back into the rugged Cape Bon peninsula, which might not inaptly be compared with Bataan.



The Tunisian tip, where we have to "finish the job." While the First Army pressed towards Mateur, to drive a wedge between Bizerta and Tunis, the French were active in the Ousseltia Valley, the Americans and British advanced from Fondouk to take Kairouan, and the Eighth Army swept up from the south past Sousse, Rommel dug in north of Enfidaville.

Holding first of all the ridge running directly across its base, from Tunis to Hammamet, the enemy could fall back gradually to the still higher hills in the interior. He would have 40 or 50 miles of cover for his main aerodrome at Kelibia and such other landing grounds as he might improvise among the cultivated fields near the very tip of the peninsula.

Here he would be at a minimum distance from his supporting aerodromes in Sicily: 90 to 100 miles, about a half hour's flight for his transport planes. Certainly he could continue to slip many of these back and forth during the night, if not in daytime. These Cape Bon airfields would probably be too "hot" for him to maintain many fighters on them, however, and the flight of 150 miles from Sicilian aerodromes would be a little too far to give him fighter support directly on the front line.

He would have a small but useful harbor in Kelibia, with motor-torpedo-boat support from Pantelleria, 40 miles offshore, such as the defenders of Bataan received from Corregidor, which might enable him to run in small supply ships at night.

The catch in this whole scheme is, of course, our tremendous air power. The Americans were able to hold out for three months on Bataan only because the Japs were too busy at Singapore and in the Netherlands Indies to bother much with them. As soon as the latter brought back strong air power they smashed Corregidor and the lines in Bataan and made an end to the campaign. What would the port and aerodrome of Kelibia be like after a couple of raids by the Fortresses (or the night-flying Wellingtons, which, though only half as big, carry almost as great a bomb-load)?

Couldn't Last

Then, we have very powerful land forces ready and eager to "finish the job" here, while the Japanese had no such anxiety to clean up Bataan, but preferred to shift their main armies southward after the fall of Manila. An Axis stand in the Cape Bon peninsula could not be a very prolonged affair. But it could squeeze the last bit of delaying possibilities out of the Tunisian campaign, and be a nuisance.

If the enemy were, contrary to this interpretation, to attempt to evacuate the remainder of his forces from Tunisia, General Montgomery has suggested that he would use "the beaches of Tunis." This seems to refer, not to the shore of the Lake of Tunis, on which the city is situated, but to the seashore outside of the entrance to the lake at La Goulette, and mainly south of that point.

There has been much discussion of such an Axis "Dunkirk", which has been helped along by reports that the enemy was gathering up all available French, Italian and Greek shipping, as well as fishing boats, and that Germans were taking over the effective direction of the Italian Fleet. Just what chance is there that such an operation could be carried through?

Despite the constant drain during the past three years on shipping available in the Mediterranean basin, the enemy could probably gather up a great many small ships for this job. But it isn't likely that he would be able to muster anything near the 900 craft used at Dunkirk by the British; while to find crews which would serve him devotedly would prove still more difficult.

To cover these evacuation craft he would have a screen of German U-boats, Italian motor-torpedo-boats

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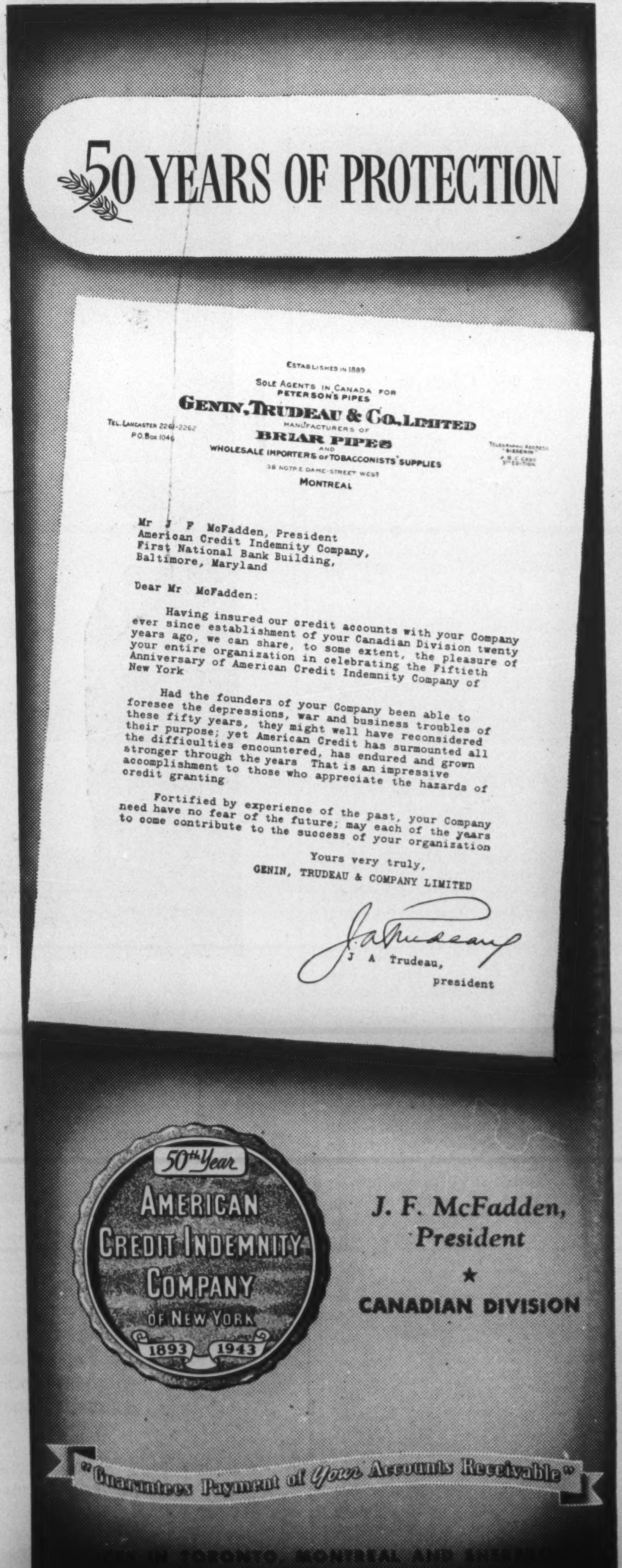
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operating from harbors in Pantelleria and Sicily, and the main Italian Fleet. The battleship power of this fleet is still formidable, on paper. At least five, and perhaps all, of the original six battleships are presumed to be in fighting condition, while one or two new units of the 35,000-ton Littorio Class may have been commissioned.

The greatest weakness of the fleet would be in cruisers to accompany the big ships. With last week's Fortress raid on La Maddelena in Sardinia, the sixth of Italy's seven heavy cruisers was sunk, and the only remaining one damaged. Five or six of Italy's original 12 light cruisers have been sunk, and if there have been several replacements, these have been of the very light 3200-ton Regolo Class, of which one was torpedoed recently by a British submarine. About half of Italy's original 130 destroyers and sea-going torpedo-boats (larger than our corvettes) remain; some new ones may have been added.

If some sort of German control of this fleet has been established, that may mean that it will be more boldly employed, but not that it will fight like a German fleet, for the ships will still be manned by Italian seamen and mainly Italian officers. The Germans will be more willing than the Italians to sacrifice the ships, but not necessarily for an evacuation of Tunisia, as there is still the defence of Italy and the Italian islands to think about.

Threat in Big Ships

Whether this German-controlled, Italian-manned fleet fights well or poorly, the lessons of the past fortnight are that it will find the waters of the Central Mediterranean very dangerous in the face of our air power, by day, and the Sicilian and Sardinian harbors, or even Naples, none too safe by night.

Considering all these factors, the Germans may conclude that the big ships, at least, are worth more as a threat, kept in some distant harbor, to tie down a certain number of British battleships. Especially will this be true if the Nazis have an idea of sending their own small battle fleet out into the Atlantic to create confusion along our supply lines just about the time they reckon we are ready to launch the invasion.

If supply or evacuation of Tunisia has become very difficult by sea for the Axis, how about the alternative of air transport? So recently as last November and December the Germans used this very effectively to seize Bizerta and Tunis and build up their forces there rapidly while our small advanced detachments were approaching by road across eastern Algeria. In fact, the use by the Axis of air transport, and our failure to use it, in the opening stages of the Tunisian campaign, may be said to be responsible for the months of delay and the cost in casualties and material of our present assault.

The Junkers 52

If the situation had not changed greatly, the Axis would have a real hope of evacuating an important part of its Tunisian forces (which would mean the *German* part) in the same way. The crossing from Bizerta and Tunis to the Sicilian side only takes 45 minutes, and we can't maintain fighter patrols in strength over the channel the whole time.

But in some way or other during the past week we have managed to intercept convoy after convoy, and in shooting down no less than 110 three-motored Junkers 52's have dealt the enemy transport system a hard blow. There was a time when the Germans, with a pool of 3000 of these Junkers, could shrug their shoulders over such a loss if it was serving their purpose; they did so at Crete. Now, after the prolonged strain of the Russian campaign and the recent loss of hundreds of these machines at Stalingrad, they can no longer spare them easily; nor can they feel they are achieving their purpose, which appears to be the supplying of Rommel with gasoline which cannot be passed safely by sea.

The lesson of the past week may restrain them from trying any large-scale air evacuation, at a time when their aerodromes will be under still heavier attack and the fighter defence weaker.

Occasional flights by night will be possible, however, right up until the end. For this the Junkers 52 is well adapted, as it is rugged enough to operate from rough landing grounds, and, with its three engines and large wing area, is said to be able to land or take off in a field only 200 yards long. It has proven a remarkably useful transport to the Germans, though its size and capacity are often exaggerated in news reports.

It is certainly far from "gigantic". A plane of the same size as the widely-known American Douglas DC3 airliner, or the British Wellington bomber, models in which I have flown in Europe have seated only 16-18 passengers. They would seat very few more troops, though others might be crammed in for a short flight. They can, however, tow a 23-place Gotha glider with a loss of only 15 miles an hour of their speed.

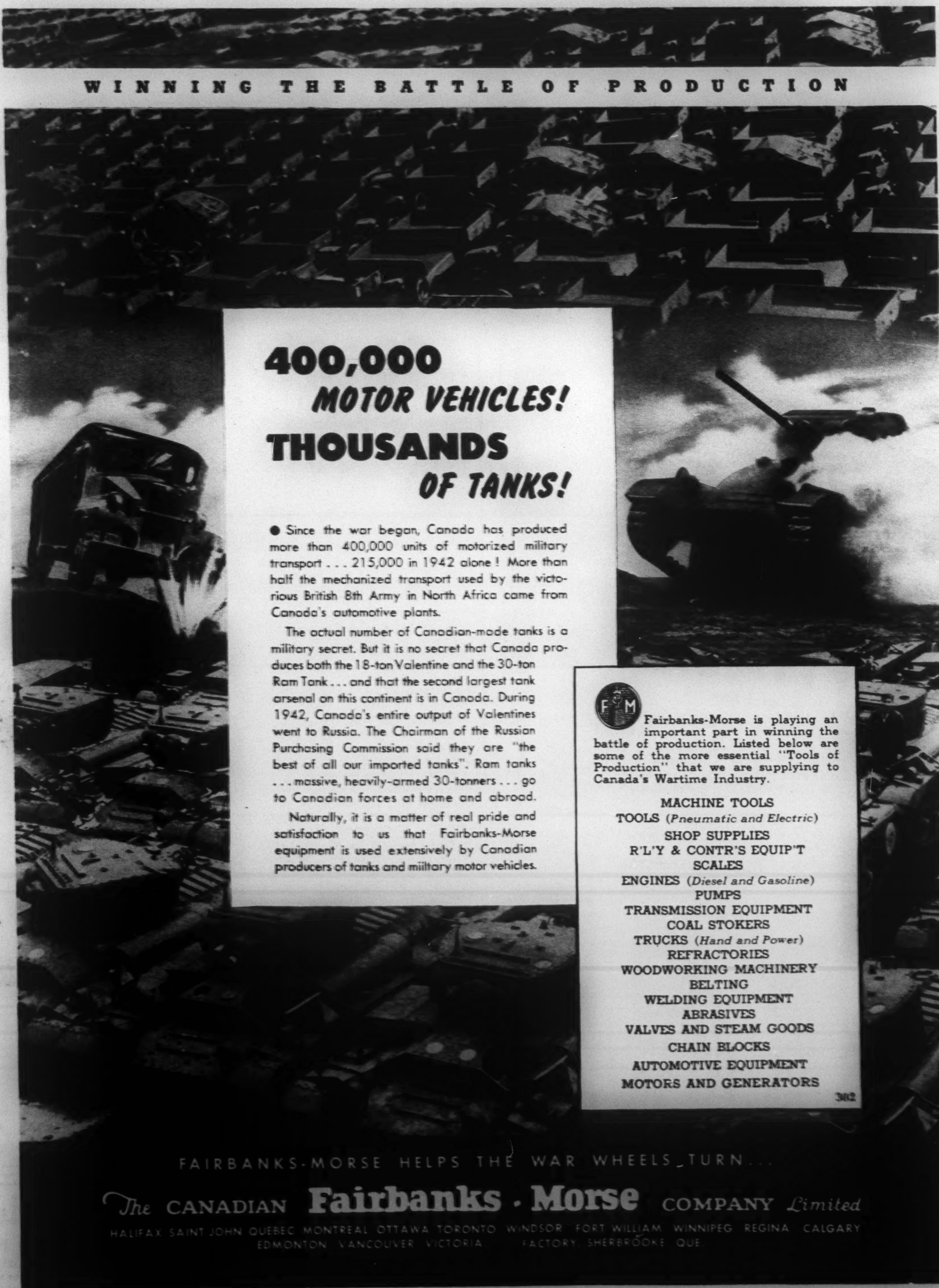
Bomber Attacks Bomber

I have seen this speed given in the press at as low a figure as 120 miles an hour. Actually the Junkers 52 cruises at 185 miles an hour, and has a top speed of 205. At that, they are still duck soup for our fighters in daylight, and we have even had the remarkable story of North American B-25 Mitchell bombers, a plane of about their own size, joining in the attacks. The Mitchell has a top turret with twin 50-calibre machine guns in it, and probably attacked from the side, like the Defiant fighter. The 600-yard range of its guns would far outreach that of such 30-calibre machine guns or Tommy guns with which the crew or passengers of the Junkers might have tried to defend themselves.

A new and interesting German transport seen for the first time last weekend, and shot down, was the 6-engined Messerschmitt 323. This machine comes somewhere between a plane and a glider, and is called a "power-assisted glider". It will not take off with its load, but can fly by itself once it has been helped into the air. It seems possible that, as claimed, it might carry over 100 troops. This power glider is not to be confused with the 6-motored Blohm and Voss 222 transport, of which two were shot down in the early days of the Tunisian campaign, and which is reported to have a 4500-mile range, 170 miles an hour top speed, and capacity for 80 soldiers.

The American fighter which has been doing the main execution of the Junkers transports is the Lockheed Lightning, a curious plane itself. It has a twin fuselage, with a boom running back from each engine to the tail, and the pilot seated between in a little cabin with his cannon and machine guns.

Its speed is somewhat less than the 400 miles an hour usually attributed to it by enthusiasts (there are very few planes anywhere which can actually do 400 miles an hour with their regular fighting equipment and ammunition load), but it has good altitude reach and exceptionally long range. It may be recalled that 10 of them were forced down in Portugal on one occasion, when obviously flying from Britain to Gibraltar, a 1200-mile trip.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The actual number of Canadian-made tanks is a military secret. But it is no secret that Canada produces both the 18-ton Valentine and the 30-ton Ram Tank . . . and that the second largest tank arsenal on this continent is in Canada. During 1942, Canada's entire output of Valentines went to Russia. The Chairman of the Russian Purchasing Commission said they are "the best of all our imported tanks". Ram tanks . . . massive, heavily-armed 30-tonners . . . go to Canadian forces at home and abroad.

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Recent developments in aerial transportation have made Canada a World-Country. Through Canada pass most of the best airways linking the great centres of population of the Americas and Asia and Europe. Canada is in an excellent bargaining position for air concessions to its own nationally-owned transportation line, the T.C.A. After the war the T.C.A. will fly to Britain, the Continent, China, Russia. Planes of many nations will make Edmonton, Montreal, Halifax and other cities great aerial transportation centres of the world.

World Airways Run Through Canada

BY MALCOLM T. STONE

AERIAL transportation developments of the past two years have created new perspectives for Canada's future role in world affairs. Although our country is as yet small in population, it is vast in area and immensely wealthy in natural resources, above all in "white gold", actual and potential hydro-electric power. These draw towards ourselves the eyes of the world. But world attention is now merited by Canada for another reason—the fact that through Canada run the world's most vital airways. These, as well as our natural wealth, have combined to make Canada a World-Country.

At the start of the present conflict we still were closely joined geographically only with the United States. But that type of geography has become outmoded. Now our neighbors include Russia, China, Japan, Great Britain. The aerial routes connecting the major centres of world population in America and Europe and Asia pass through Canada.

There is no doubt that these new developments will require, and indeed have already called forth, the elaboration of new politics and policies on the part of our Government in so far as our international relationships are concerned. In fact, it will probably transpire that henceforth much of Canada's foreign policy will be related to matters aerial, though not at all ethereal.

Looking at it from this point of view the recent declaration of Prime Minister King in respect to world air travel is historic and logically belongs with all decisive declarations and statements which, during the past 100 years, have defined our emergence as a nation.

"The Canadian Government is in complete agreement with the United Kingdom Government," the Prime Minister declared, "that some form of international collaboration will be essential if the air is to be developed in the interests of mankind as a whole, trade served, international understanding fostered and international security gained.

"We are determined that our influence on the course of events will be in the direction of international cooperation and collaboration."

Rescind Concessions

The Prime Minister made it clear that Canada will rescind after the war all aerial concessions and privileges granted during the war to other nations. This obviously applies to the United States and Great Britain, as well as certain other powers.

The Prime Minister's statement attracted considerable attention in the United States, since it was quite obviously an answer to Claire Luce's now famous "globaloney" speech that was commonly interpreted to represent the views of imperialistically minded United States commercial airline interests who were not adverse to any kind of global air policy providing they alone controlled it.

But it is Canada that holds some of the best trump cards in the aerial game of politics. We are in an excellent position to demand concessions from other countries in exchange for privileges of using our air as well as the Dominion's excellent and growing network of airports. And the concessions which Canada can obtain can best be utilized by the Trans-Canada Airlines, which is probably one of the best investments of public funds ever made by us.

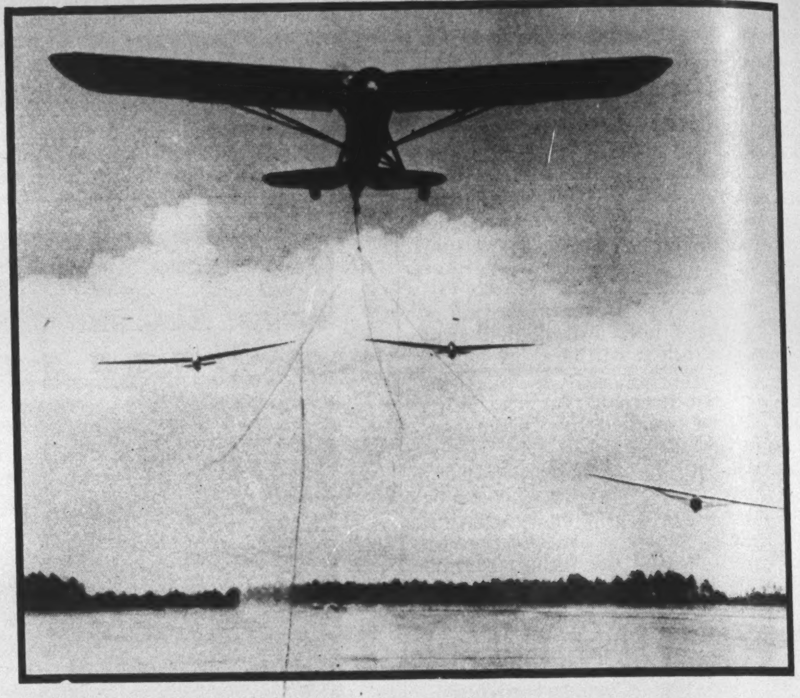
During a recent trip through the country I had a number of occasions to see T.C.A. installations and meet T.C.A. staff members. The youthfulness and eagerness of the latter to apply themselves to new conditions were impressive. They look ahead and only glance back to learn from the past experiences. Their training seems superb. They are proof that in this field of endeavor, we are mobilizing the best available forces and giving them the unstinted opportunity to move ahead.

In Montreal, where the T.C.A. has its headquarters, I spent an hour with Mr. H. J. Symington, K.C., president of T.C.A. He had just returned from Ottawa where he reported to a committee of Parliament.

"What is the principle applied in maintaining a nationally-owned airline?" I asked, having in mind the discussion concerning national ownership now going on both here and in Britain.

"These principles are four," Mr. Symington replied. "The first is that no airline can function without very substantial government expenditures on services—airfields, meteorological services, communications. The second is that the cubic content of a plane is relatively small and requires near-capacity occupation to insure economic operation. Competition is absolutely ruinous. The third is that operating of an international airline involves continued negotiations with foreign governments which must be done by the government of the country. Finally, the government-owned line, in this case the T.C.A., is rapidly becoming the instrument of the Government for the delivery of all of His Majesty's mail. A large part of basic revenue must come from government sources, mainly mail fees."

"The position of the T.C.A. is very strong," Mr. Symington continued. "We are a very valuable going con-



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"Will this solid position help us in establishing world-connections?" I inquired.

"It certainly will," was the reply. "We are sitting where the United States and everyone else must come to us in flying world routes. They must bargain with us. However, it is clear that the character and nature of that bargaining is impossible to foretell until the United Nations agree upon the future military significance of civilian flying."

Vital Experience

In its operations during the past year or two the T.C.A. has gained a tremendous amount of experience. T.C.A. crews have helped in flying Ferry Command craft to Britain and elsewhere. The very fact that the number of plane-miles flown in 1942 was 7,172,130 as compared with 6,384,651 in 1941 and only 2,760,090 in 1939 testifies to the amassing of flying experience. Today the T.C.A. is ready (when the required ships are obtained) to fly to any location in the northern hemisphere where communications and landing facilities are available. And that includes Britain, Russia, Alaska, China, the Scandinavian countries and others.

The general perspective of the T.C.A. as an arm of national transportation enterprise, is to build (in Canada, with Canadian labor) smaller, more economical passenger ships, say for 40 passengers. The Americans are speaking of and indeed are building ships for as many as 200 passengers. But at present waste of payload increases with greater size. There is a point at which big ships become a liability. It is much like the *Empress of Britain* and the *Normandie*. Ships like the *Normandie* are fine for their publicity value and their rapidity of travel but they have not proven economical. Canada may have to leave the spectacular to our neighbors.

Within Canada the world-outlook of the T.C.A. has also accentuated certain problems. At present privately-owned airlines operate many local routes and act as feeder services to the T.C.A. This situation is expected to remain on the basis of Mr. King's statement: "The Government sees no good reason for changing its policy that Trans-Canada Airlines is the sole Canadian agency which may operate international air services. Competition between air services over the same route will not be permitted whether between a publicly-owned service and a privately-owned service, or between two privately-owned services."

But many present "feeder routes" will, in time, become main line international routes. An example is the line Edmonton-Whitehorse. As soon as passenger and mail service is extended to Alaska and from there to Russia, China, Japan and India, this route will become international and thus will be operated by the T.C.A.

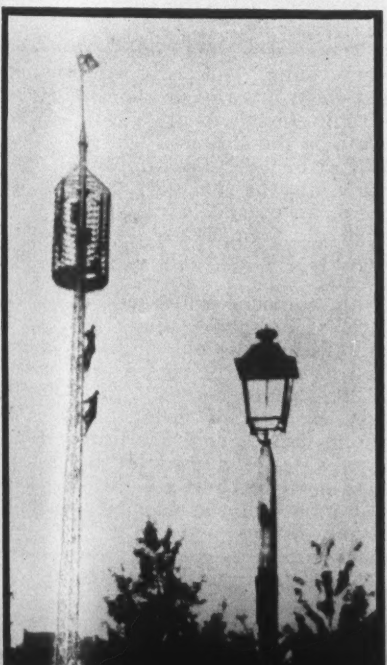
If one examines a map of the northern hemisphere, it is easy to see that Canada's world routes will go in many other directions also. For example the line to India will pass through Aklavik, as will the line to European Russia, while the lines New York-Shanghai and San Francisco-London will pass through Churchill.

Rapid Future Growth

Then Canada's extended "feeder" lines which are almost as long as the main line will be transformed into international routes. Future "feeder" routes will be local lines connecting our smaller centres of population with the main lines.

It is difficult to forecast the speed with which these developments will take place. Developments of the first five years of T.C.A.'s existence (1938-1942) suggest rapid future growth. In these five years air mail handled increased by 700 per cent, air express by 5,000 per cent, passengers by 5,000 per cent, revenue miles flown by 650 per cent. It is not likely that the next five years will show anything like similar growth, but even more moderate increases will be more than satisfactory. It is certain in any case that during these years Canada will be treating constantly with the United States, Britain, Russia, China and other countries with which our past aerial relations were either almost non-existent or quite rudimentary. Having become a World-Country, a world passageway, we shall deal with governments of the world concerning their use of our ports and highways of the air and our use of theirs.

Quite likely even before the end of the war we shall be called upon to participate in air-transport planning where Canada, as Mr. King said so rightly, must be "prepared to support in international negotiation whatever international air transport policy can be demonstrated as being best calculated to serve not only the immediate national interests of Canada but also our over-riding interests in the establishment of an international order which will prevent the outbreak of another world war."



One of the many ways people of the occupied nations are indicating defiance for their temporary masters is illustrated in this picture, said to have been smuggled from Belgium. According to the caption accompanying it, Belgian patriots had fixed a Union Jack atop a high tension electric power pylon. Firemen ordered by the Germans to remove it are seen climbing the pylon, which is situated right in the centre of the town. (Reports from occupied areas of late indicate no cessation in underground movement activities to continually harass German forces.)

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THE WORLD OF SPORT

The Old Man's Fancy

BY KIMBALL McILROY

THIS department is inclined to be fascinated by the adventures of Barney Ross (ne Barnet Rasofsky) in the battle of Guadalcanal. A lot of stories concerning heroism have come out of this war, and some of them have concerned famous athletes, but Barney's is by far the most interesting. In the first place, when Barney retired from the ring, where he had held both the lightweight and welterweight titles, after absorbing a terrific beating at the hands of Henry Armstrong, it was agreed by one and all that Barney was punchdrunk. The wise ones nodded wisely and said that's what happened when a man didn't know when he was beaten; the reformers got up and said that it went to show you that ruffians engaged in the vile art of fisticuffs never came to any good end. If Barney was punchdrunk, then the same treatment should be given without delay to all our prospective fighting men. It seems to work.

Then again, Barney is unfortunately not of good sound Anglo-Saxon stock. This, as everyone knows, is a terrific handicap for anyone. He has not, for example, a nice English-sounding name like so many of our more promising hockey stars. Nor was he raised in a normal healthy home. Barney was born in the slums. Any intelligent person could have easily foreseen the miserable future in store for Barney. Only something went wrong.

Barney Ross is, of course, an individual. You can't read about his Guadalcanal adventures and immediately jump to the conclusion that all professional pugilists are fine chaps who will without exception get themselves loaded down with medals before the war ends. All pugilists are not fine chaps. Large numbers of them are not winning any medals at all. One ex-champion, the head of a distilling outfit, now in the U.S. navy, spends a lot of his time publicly developing the theory that tobacco will be the ruination of our younger generation. Others have got themselves nice, soft, cushy jobs as physical training instructors. A once-prominent Canadian welterweight has shown no inclination to start killing Germans although not long ago his name was mentioned widely and quite accurately in connection with the somewhat brutal killing of a fellow Canadian.

No, Barney Ross is not typical of all ex-pugs. He is just Barney Ross. But his efforts in that Guadalcanal ring are something to which a lot of our big names might give a lot of thought.

IN THE sixth game of their semifinal against Detroit, Toronto pulled their goalkeeper off the ice with practically no time at all to go, and just eleven seconds from the final whistle they scored the tying goal. This train of circumstances gave rise to indignant speculations and discussions.

The whole argument boiled down to this: if you are the manager of a hockey team and with less than a minute to go you are one goal behind and you pull out your goalkeeper and substitute an extra forward are you more likely to tie up the game or to have a superfluous goal shoved into your own open net?

It is a nice question and there is, of course, no satisfactory answer to it. If it works, it's a good idea. If it doesn't, it's a lousy idea.

Other sports meet very much the same problem in parallel manners. In baseball, you substitute a pinch-hitter for your pitcher. If the pinch-hitter comes through, which he may do, you have to put a new pitcher in to start the next inning. If the pinch-hitter doesn't come through the game's over anyway.

In rugby it sometimes happens that a coach comes across a player who can kick field goals like all hell but is unfortunately unable to do anything else. At a crucial point in the game this man may be put into the game to try his specialty. The only drawback is that the opposing team is fully aware of the fact that the substitute is not in there to run or to block or to throw passes. He is there to kick a field goal. And they make their arrangements accordingly.

The problem as it concerns hockey boils down to this: it has been found over a period of years that the most successful arrangement of the six men constituting a team is to have three of them as forwards, two on defence, and one in the goal. This holds just as true in the closing as in the opening minutes of the game. The fact that your team is behind doesn't change matters. But if there is a face-off in the other team's end and there is time left for but one play, it is obvious that the goalie, for all the practical value he has, might just as well be home in bed. Then and only then it is obvious logic to push him over to the bench and substitute a player who can take part in the festivities. If the final play results in a goal, you can't lose no matter which goal the puck happens to end up in. If it's the other team's, then the score is tied, if it's yours, you were going to lose the game anyway so who cares?

THE baseball magnates have got their hands on a gold mine and don't know it. So, if they want to open their eyes and do some thinking, have the promoters of a lot of other sports, but the baseball season is coming up next and it's the one we'll consider first.

Among sport fans one particular phase of discussion never gets worn out. That's the reminiscent phase. How would Tinker and Evers and Chance stack up against the present day Yankees infield? What chance would the pennant winners of 1933 have against the winners in 1943? How many home runs would Babe Ruth hit against present day pitching?

Now the baseball clubs are squawking loud and plaintive that all their players are in the army. At the training camps spectators are being pressed into service to fill out two complete teams for practice games. To complete club rosters, the managements complain, they're going to have to go after the very young and the very old.

There's the gold mine. Forget the very young. The army will probably get them anyway as soon as they're strong enough to lift a bat. Concentrate on the old ones. The woods are full of ex-ball players. Gather them back into the fold, sort them out, insofar as possible awarding them to their old team. Then let them start playing and settling the old arguments.

Ah, someone will reply, but what interest has the younger generation of fans in these old codgers who are just names in the record book as far as they're concerned? And that is just exactly the point. If all the young ball players are in the army, then a large number of the young fans must be there too. If we've got to fall back on the older players, then it only makes sense to go after the older fans too.

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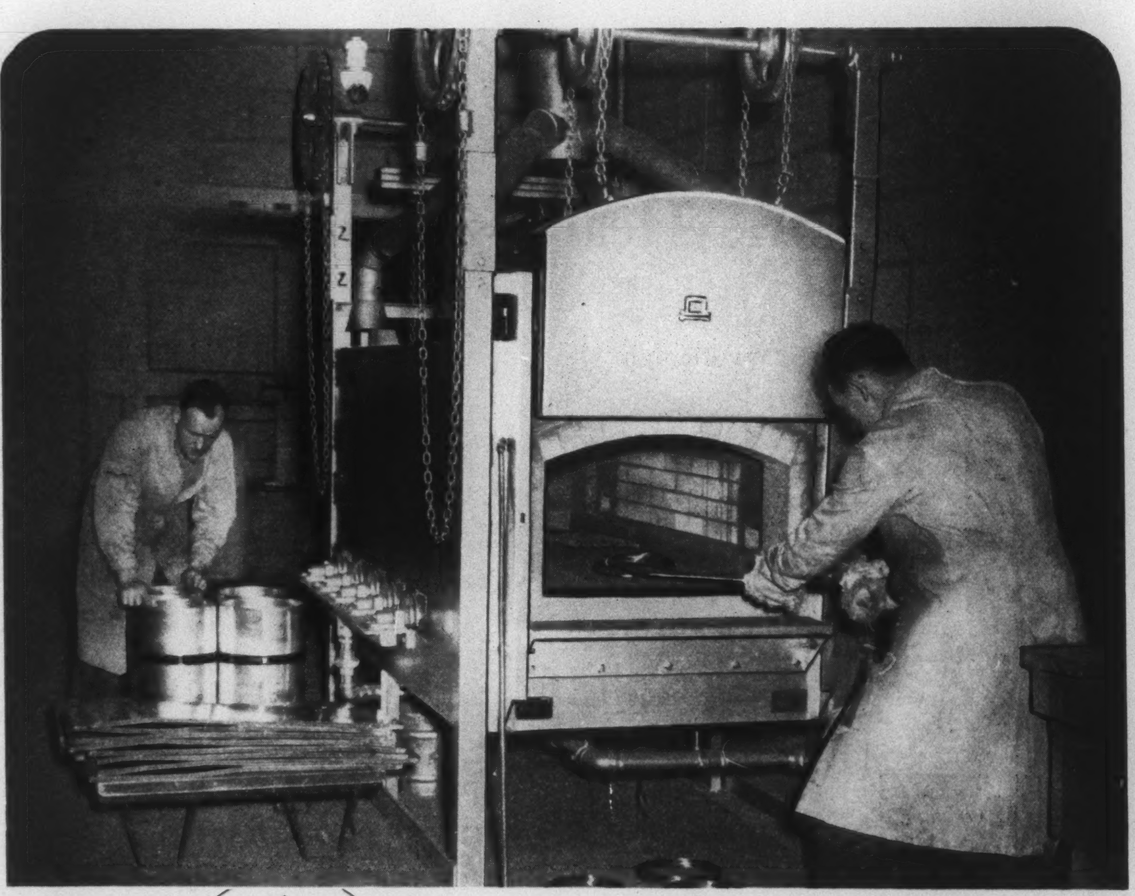

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Housewives wait to have their food problems solved by Mrs. Arthur Gilbert, B.A., dietitian in charge of the Nutrition Centre established by the Health League of Canada in North Toronto. The Centre will be duplicated by a number of other centres planned for different parts of the city.

Australian Officers Turning Rubber Planters

BY WILLIAM C. PUGH

Rubber is obtainable from scores of plants which are cultivated for other purposes, or which merely run wild as objectionable weeds.

Australia has a "rubber-vine" which is now to be harvested instead of merely cursed. Guayule seeds have been imported from Mexico, and other seeds of an unnamed plant rich in rubbery-sap (called latex) have been secured from Russia.

Meanwhile the rubber-plantations of New Guinea are taking on a new importance.

IN THE great island of New Guinea the Australian Army is not only being given the job of keeping the Japs on the run—but the officers are turning rubber planters. They have taken control of all the rubber plantations, and it is hoped thereby to speed up rubber production substantially during this year in order to supply the Commonwealth's expanding war machine

New Guinea's once infinitesimal contribution to the world's rubber stocks has recently assumed a new and vital significance. Experienced plantation men are being recruited to run the plantations on the latest scientific methods in order to extract the last drop from latex-bearing areas. Even before the Japanese ran rampant in the south-west Pacific, production in Papua was being intensified, and one-twelfth of Australia's rubber needs were being supplied at a lower cost than rubber could be grown in Malaya

Blessed Weeds

Now a plant, regarded as a pest, may prove a blessing in disguise. In the early days settlers were fond of introducing animals and plants, such as the rabbit, and the prickly pears as additions to the garden. Among these was the rubber vine from Madagascar, and like the two pests mentioned above, it soon got out of hand. Refusing to stay at home in the gardens it has rambled over a wide area of Queensland.

But the Australians do not mind how much there is of it now, because tests by the officials of the Plant Industry Division of the Council for Scientific and Industrial Research have discovered that an acre yields from 80 to 100 lbs. of dry rubber. A few weeks ago the Queensland Government allocated £2,000 for harvesting the vine, and the first consignment has been undergoing technical tests. An extraction plant has been set up at Charters Towers, a town on the railway inland from the port of Townsville, about half-way up the coast. The plant is comparatively abundant in the neighborhood.

So a joint survey is being made by the Queensland Agriculture Department and the C.S.I.R. in order to examine the possibilities of production from native and introduced rubber-bearing plants and trees. Climatic conditions are as favorable in this part of Australia as anywhere, although other territories seem likely to be able to produce first-class rubber too. For instance, 30 years back Mexico marketed about one-sixth of the world's rubber. It came from the Guayule plant, which resembles the Australian saltbush, a dwarf shrub. Thousands of Guayule rubber seedlings have been planted in 30 centres in South Australia, and should produce a small but useful quantity of rubber by summer next year.

Two other sources, which, perhaps, one would never think of as able to yield rubber, are being tried out. Queensland is preparing to launch a rubber-tapping drive, when fifteen hundred Moreton Bay—where the River Brisbane enters the sea 14 miles from the city—fig trees will yield latex in the Greater Brisbane area alone, according to a census by the City Council. It is believed the trees represent a considerable potential source of latex. The second source is a popular and showy garden plant. The poinsettias growing in Queensland and New South Wales, and also other parts of Australia, are reckoned by the million. They can be seen in nearly everybody's garden in the northern half of the country, and have long been regarded as a possible source of rubber. In normal times nobody bothered to exploit them, now an Australian company has acquired large quantities for pressing and extraction.

Lastly, and this may well prove one of the most important developments, Russia is planning to send Queensland a ton of selected seeds of a high latex yielding rubber-bearing plant, which Soviet scientists have developed, and which has made Russia virtually independent of rubber supplies from the outside world. Some of the seeds have arrived, and, in fact, it was reported last month they were planted and had begun germinating. The C.S.I.R. hopes to produce rubber experimentally in six months.

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THE LIGHTER SIDE

Angel Pond, Lure of the North

BY STEPHEN LEACOCK

(*"North, I think it is, they call it, where the Sons of Women are Men. . . ."* One of those Poets.)

WHO should I meet the other evening in the rotunda of the Big Hotel but Charlie Blunt. I knew he'd been "up north" for a year or more; in fact it was the first thing he said. But I could have told it anyway,—so could you. You can always tell the fellows just "down from the north" at a glance; that look of perfect physical condition, brown and tanned,—well, not exactly *tanned*—dirty? No, I wouldn't just say dirty—but, you know,—dark looking,—the Indians get it themselves; neatly shaved,—I mean, neatly three-quarters shaved,—they don't go further in the north; standing square and stocky as if he were on snow-shoes. When Charlie stepped he lifted his feet well up,—not to trip over branches.

* * *

"Yes," he said, "I'm just down from Angel Pond,—that's where our new mine is,—down here to buy machinery, and hang it, it's all held up, everything's held up these days,—I'll be kicking round six weeks waiting for it."

I saw at once that Charlie was like all the rest of them; no use for any place but the north. You'd think a fellow would be glad to get away from a place like Angel Pond in winter. But, oh no!

"Where is Angel Pond anyway, Charlie?" I asked.

"Angel Pond?" he answered, "well,—do you know where God's Lake is?"

"No—"

"Well, it's a long way east of that, anyway. You know Little Jesus River?"

"No—"

" . . . where you portage to All Saints Creek. . ."

"A pretty religious set of names you have up there, Charlie," I said.

"They are," he assented with a laugh. "It was the French who first went through that country in the early days. They're a devout people and they like to give all the rivers and portages their religious names. The idea was that it helped them to get through. . ."

"Is that so."

"I like it," Charlie went on. "We've tried to imitate it in English on our side of the divide round Angel Pond,—we've got Lower Devil River and All Hell Elbow and Beelzebub Rapids. It's a good idea, isn't it? . . . But say," he continued, "come on up with me upstairs. There's a bunch of fellers up there in a room that I was just going to join. I guess you know some of them. . ."

There is always a "bunch of fellers upstairs in a room" at the Big Hotel. I think they keep roomfuls of them on purpose. I knew what they would look like before we even started up;—a big sitting-room, filled with blue tobacco smoke, a lot of bottles on the tables,—a bowl of ice,—some lemons (the fellers never use the lemons; they just *order* them)—anyway, lemons, matches, cigars, all those things that go nicely round a whiskey bottle. . .

WE GOT into the elevator, Charlie stepping well over the loose branches as he got in, and up we went, and there the fellers were, just like that. They're always the same; you don't exactly remember their faces, and you don't quite recall their names, but you don't need to. . .

Even if you didn't know them you'd recognize them by their talk. Just as we came in one was saying, "I paid three cents and then like a damn fool I let it go at seven cents. . . ." Some one else murmured, "I let it go at eight. . ." and another said, "It was nineteen cents today." People not used to high finance get dazzled with figures like these. . .

But the talk broke off into loud greetings of "Hullo, Charlie . . . Have a Scotch, Charlie! Say When! . . . Here try this one,—" and so on.

"How did you come out, Charlie?" asked one of the "fellers." "Is it easy?"

Anyone who knows the speech of the north, understands that doesn't mean how did you *succeed*. It means how did you make your way out of the hundreds of miles of tangled wilderness. . .

"Oh, it's easy," Charlie said. "There's no difficulty with Angel Pond. You can either go by rail to Sioux Lookout and then canoe and portage from there . . . or round from God's Lake to Old Shoes. . . It's only a hundred and fifty to two hundred miles either way. You can do it in a week."

"Are the flies bad?" asked someone.

"Oh, the flies are nothing to us . . . you just smear your face thick with any kind of fat, groundhog fat, skunk's fat,—and wrap a heavy veil over your face and slip a leather coat over everything else. They never get you that way. . ."

"Can't you get in by plane?" someone asked.

"Not exactly. The Pond, Angel Pond, itself is too small to land on and the trees are too thick for landing anywhere near. There's Paradise Lake, quite big enough, but it's twenty miles away and some people don't like it. . . They don't care to come that way."

"Don't like it?"

"No, there's a good many wolves through there. Of course people have the craziest idea about the wolves up north. As a matter of fact a timber wolf has to be mighty hungry before he'll attack anyone,—I mean in daytime."

"He would at night?"

"Yes, he might, especially if there's a bunch of them running in the woods together. . . But you can always hear the howls in time. . ."

". . . Hear the howls?"

"Yes, and get up a tree. . . There's lots of jack pine there, you know, and once you get up in a jack pine, well, there you are."

"Up in the jack pine!" said a fellow.

"Exactly," said Charlie; he took everything literally, "and in the morning they're gone."

* * *

CHARLIE paused a minute and a shadow passed across his face. Perhaps he was hearing the howl of the wolves on a frozen lake in the bush country.

"Have another Scotch, Charlie."

"Thanks," he said, and drank it in that plain straightforward way they have in the north. That is to say, he drank it. Then it was gone.

"People have got," he said, as he put down the glass, "the craziest ideas about the north country."

"It's not really cold, is it?" someone asked. There is always a smart Alec in a group of "fellers."

"Not as a rule," Charlie said. (He never distinguished jest from earnest; they don't up there; either you mean a thing or it's an insult.) "Not as a rule, certainly not at the Pond. I've known it, even in January, that the thermometer will get up to fifteen and stay there day after day, never colder."

"Fifteen above zero?"

"Fifteen below . . . of course, I don't say that's usual. More likely you get that for a day or two and then it turns really cold."

* * *

"What's the place like anyway, Charlie?" asked a man who this time really wanted to know. "Is there a town? Are there shops? and churches and places? . . ."

"Why, of course," said Charlie, "just like any other place, or pretty nearly. You see, there's the mine,—of course we're not producing yet, but we're getting pretty well developed,—there's the mine,—and, of course, there's the men's quarters,—they're all right, the men,—most of them. They're Polacks, mostly, but they're all right. They don't speak much English, but that's all right. . . Well, there's the mine, and quite a few houses, like Dan Clough's. the machine superintendent's, he's down here with me getting machinery,—Well there's his house, and quite a few like that. . . ."

"A church?"

"Yes, certainly, what do you think we are? . . . There's a church, or at least we've put a building up, a dandy, that we can use for a church—jack pine and tamarack — with open fire-places and lockers for bottles,—we're using it as a sort of club just now because we've no one to preach in it yet. . . The boys play poker in it. . . We've got electric light and all kinds of modern comforts like, well,—electric light and those sort of things. . ."

"Well, what kind of fellers are up there?" persisted the questioner.

"What kind of fellers?" Charlie answered almost angrily. "Why, first class! What would you expect? Some of the fellers are working for the company, and others come through surveying and prospecting. . . . Now you take Freddie de Vere,—he came out from England. Freddie had been at Oxford but he was all right. You'd never notice the difference. Freddie was with us for months and months last year. He brought out money to invest but he lost it."

"In mines?"

"No,—just with the boys. He's gone back for more. He has an uncle who is a big English financier,—I don't mean a crook, I mean an English financier,—Freddie may get him to invest in Angel Pond but this uncle wants to make sure. He wants to be assured first about the question of its being crooked. If he wasn't sure of that he wouldn't put in a cent. . . The boys are looking forward to Freddie coming back. He was popular. . ."

Then someone asked the question we all had in mind.

"Any women?"

"Women! Why, of course, women, and some mighty nice cultivated women too. Take Mrs. Clough,—that's Dan Clough's wife the machine superintendent; he's down with me now,—the *Senora*, we call her. . . she's from Mexico. Her first husband was hanged down there. But that's nothing *against* her. . . And her present husband, Dan, is A1. So was her second husband too. Dan knew him in Mexico. He was shot. Then Dan brought her up here. She's a mighty fine woman, cultivated,—experienced."

"She must be," remarked a feller. But it went past.

"Then there is Mrs. Macdonough, Sandy Macdonough's wife. He's the government surveyor."

"Scotch?" asked someone.

"He is," said Charlie, "he's from New Brunswick. She's a MicMac. That's why he brought her up. . . There's quite a little group of women. . . They're all right, too, better than a lot of your darned . . ."

He paused and the shadow fell. It hadn't occurred to him to doubt the merit of those whom they called the "girls," up at Angel Pond.

"Have another Scotch, Charlie," some-one said. He drank it.

* * *

WHAT was the good of trying to explain the North to a bunch of flats in the city, who had no idea

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what it's really like. . . It all seems to come out wrong. . . Charlie Blunt's good-tempered face took on a saddened look.

* * *

Charlie, I say, seemed a little discouraged. The shadow had fallen across his face. He took his drink and there was a moment's silence. Then one of the "fellers," just to put him in countenance again, said gently. . .

"And you hope to get a clergyman there at Angel Pond, presently?"

"Oh, yes," Charlie said, "in fact we have our eye on the very man, if he's not too big for us to swing. You've probably heard of Reverend Irwin?"

No one had.

"We had him, Irwin, down to see us last winter. He's the Bishop of Belcher Islands, they call him the 'Apostle of the North'. Ever heard of him?"

It stuck in my mind that I'd heard of about twenty "Apostles of the North," more than the original crowd, but I couldn't remember this one.

"He's a great feller," said Charlie. "He's a huge, husky looking man, so big he'd throw any two of us all round. He'd do it, too, mind you in a minute. He's the real thing, that man—no religious stuff, you know what I mean—takes a drink any time, takes a cigar, takes anything. What do you think that man did? He went the year before last right up among the Eskimos along the north of the Bay, lived right among them,—just shared everything they had; just took what they'd got and never asked for anything else. . ."

"He did, eh?"

"Yes, It was their special seal season when they catch the young seal and have the blubber feasts. The Bishop just sat right in and ate blubber,—more than they could."

"He did, eh?"

"And the year before that he went right across the plains,—You know where the Athabascan Indians have their big annual cariboo hunt east of Lake Athabasca? Well, the Bishop went and lived with them,—just like one of themselves, shared everything with them, just what they had, food, tobacco,—just one of themselves. That's the season you know, of the cariboo meat feast. He was in that."

"And what did the Bishop come to you for, Charlie?" asked the smart Alec.

"He'd run out of chewing tobacco," Charlie answered, "but he never complained, just started out for three hundred miles on snowshoes. . . He'd been with the Mounted Police, near God's Lake."

"Preaching to them?" some one asked.

"No, helping them to find whiskey. . . . Often and often he finds it when no one else can. 'Let me get it', he says, and often goes out all alone. . . Well, anyway he ran out of chewing tobacco and he came all the way down to get some at Angel Pond."

"Did he preach to you at Angel Pond?" we asked.

"He was going to," Charlie said, "he was all set to, but the way it was,—that very Sunday, not knowing he was coming, they'd arranged to use the church for a big euchre game, so the Bishop joined in that instead. . . But he carried out a Baptism there right after the game,—"

"One of the children?"

"No, there weren't any. It was an old Indian, Musquash Joe,—they say he's a hundred and ten years old. The Bishop found he'd never been baptised and baptised him right there. . ."

"In a font?—"

"No, with a tea-spoon with a little whiskey. He's like that,—always finds a way to do a thing. He's a great fellow,—" Charlie repeated,—"more good than all these high-toned city clergymen put together. . . He left us to strike right across to Lake Mistassini. The Indians over there,—they're Montagnais, you know, and haven't changed since Champlain,—hold their dog-feast once a year. The Bishop was timing himself for that. You know," said Charlie, "I think a man like that spreads Christianity, gets people to know it, better than all the darned. . . "

* * *

BUT just at that moment another man shoved the door of the room open and appeared in the doorway with a bag in each hand.

"Say, Charlie," he called, "you'll have to hurry. The train goes in fifteen minutes and we can only just make it. I've got the reservations and everything. . ."

"All right," said Charlie, as he rose in a chorus of good-byes and good wishes.

I walked out into the corridor to say good-bye.

"You off back north already?" I said. "I thought your machinery wouldn't be ready for six weeks."

"It won't," he added. "Dan and I (meet our mine superintendent) are taking a trip to Florida."

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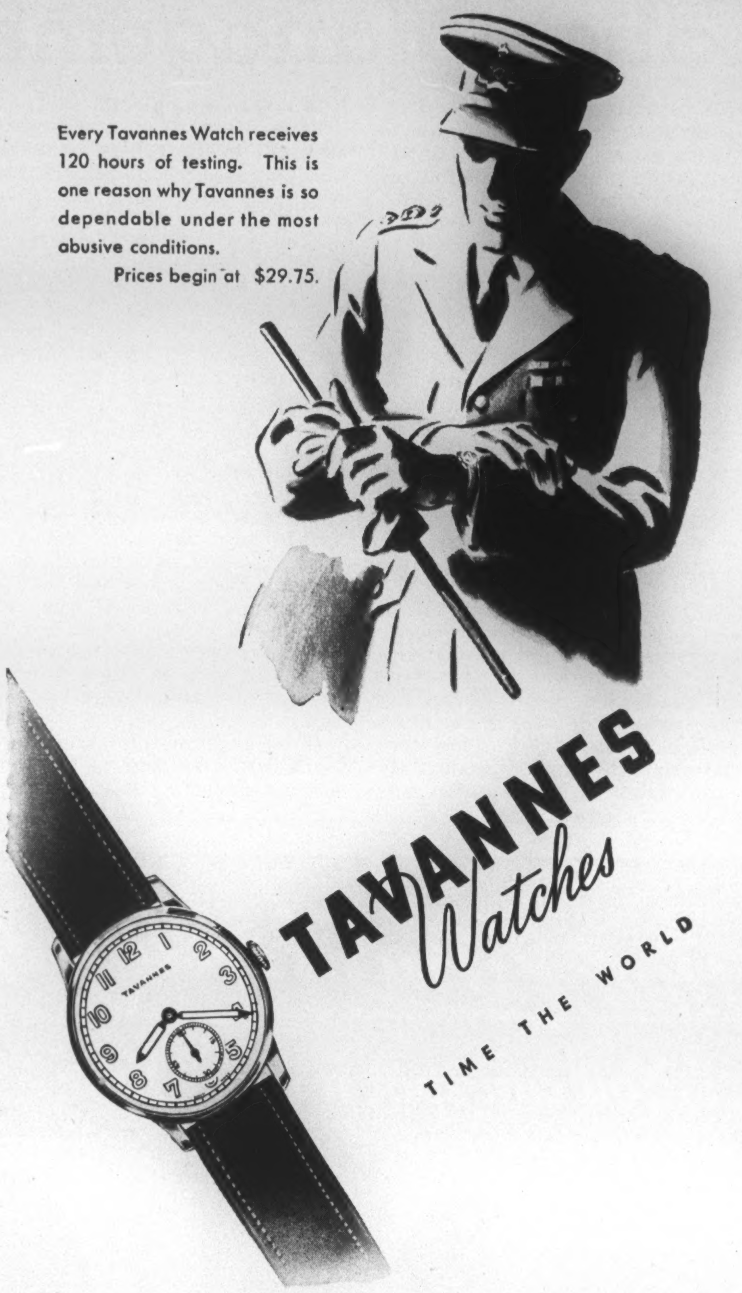

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Labor, Management Must Share Wartime Duties

BY RAYMOND A. DAVIES

The appointment of a Government committee for the establishment of labor-management production committees in industry is a welcome and necessary step. In many enterprises workers and management do not understand how to come together. There is still a hangover of the pre-war days when labor and management were generally at loggerheads. To achieve full production management should give attention to all problems confronting the workers in the plant while workers, too, must go out of their way to seek understanding with management.

THE appointment at Ottawa of a joint departmental committee to deal with the establishment of labor-management production committees in industrial plants is one of the most welcome developments in the field of labor-management-government relations to have occurred in a long time.

According to the official release "the committee will undertake the task of interesting workers and employers throughout the country in establishing joint production committees which will be set up under a voluntary agreement between the employer and employees."

The need for such "voluntary agreement" is exceedingly great.

Let me give you a few examples.

During my recent tour through the country I happened to visit an important community somewhere on the West Coast. At one time a sleepy little town whose major desire in life was simply to survive, it has become a key production centre of an important weapon of war. Censorship regulations prohibit my going into details about the type of product being manufactured and in any case it is not relevant to the story.

When I arrived in town I met the assistant to the general manager of the sole large industrial concern which, by the way, is not privately owned. He is a fine man, obviously interested in his job, clearly determined to gain production, but worried.

"Our labor problem is most difficult," he explained. "Living conditions here are poor, there is no recreation, there is little to do. Life is boring and all of this reacts on the workers."

During our conversation he told me how the Wartime Housing Administration built some 5,000 homes for workers, a large recreation centre and a staff house. This was an effort to cope with the problem. At least it permitted some of the men to bring their wives and families.

Relations with labor were pretty good in the plant, he went on. There was no trouble inside the unions as there had been in other cities. Contractual obligations were being lived up to.

All in all after the discussion with the assistant manager I felt that labor-management relations were fine and that there seemed to be considerable unity in war production in this locality.

But unfortunately I was doomed to disappointment.

Later in the same day I had occasion to speak to some of the labor leaders.

"So you spoke to the assistant manager," one of them said. "What did he say?" "He told me that you fellows and he were getting along quite well," I replied.

"So we are, so we are," the others joined in. "But . . . things are not good in the plant, just the same."

In the discussion that followed it became clear that neither the workers nor the manager had a clear understanding of how to work together in wartime.

"Management is deliberately stalling on the job," one worker said. "They are only interested in cost-plus. Whoever figured that out ought to have his head read."

"These wartime houses are rotten," another chimed in. "The houses were built of green lumber and the floors are falling in, the cellars are flooded, the electric light connections are falling apart. Some of the houses can hardly be lived in."

"Ours is one of the dirtiest plants on the coast," a third complained. "Yet no one does anything to clean it up."

"Wage conditions have not been adjusted and we are waiting for a Royal Commission to clean this matter up, too," yet another said.

Drifting Farther Apart

As we talked I became convinced that the workers and management of the plant having found no effective common bond in the plant were drifting farther and farther apart. "What about the assistant manager and the rest of the management here?" was my question. "Aren't they interested in fixing things up?"

A most unexpected reply was given. "The assistant manager is a fine fellow. He does a lot but somehow we can't team up. Just consider this situation.

"Our food is catered by a catering concern under the direction of the Wartime Housing people. The food is rotten. When we got up a petition complaining, the management said we were just trouble makers."

The situation was patently poor and liable to become poorer if something were not done.

"Look fellows," I said, "Is the manager responsible for the feeding?" "No," they replied in unison. "Well, is he interested in the feeding arrangements?" "He should be." "Have you gone to him, man to man and told him about the whole mess?" "No." "Why don't you?" "Well, our labor-management production committee isn't working very well. We can't seem to have anything to do there."

Tradition of Friction

Here is a plant where the management does show a willingness to work with the men and men with management but where both seem to be lost in the traditional ways of the pre-war years when labor and management almost had to be at loggerheads.

I asked the men if the dirt in the plant hampered production. It did, they said and furthermore it caused many accidents. Why wasn't the plant cleaned up? "It's up to management," one of the men said. "No it's not," I tried to explain. "It is also up to you. Why don't you go to the assistant manager, who you have agreed is a fine man, and suggest to him some joint measures for cleaning up the yards and shops?"

This seemed to be a new concept to the whole group.

But one other thing was clear in this instance. If the men were lax in their effort to find the path to rapprochement with management, management was equally lax in neglecting to study and find remedies for the grievances of the men.

Yet the grievances (with the exception of the wage situation which was being dealt in proper fashion by the union, management and the Royal Commission) were rather small and all easily remediable. The management, for all its goodwill, did not realize that small grievances might lead to big losses of labor time, to the wastage of the enormously valuable industrial asset of goodwill without which no satisfactory production can be attained.

Now it is quite possible that some of the grievances as outlined to me by the labor men were exaggerated. But that is not the point. What is manifest is that in time of war a truly patriotic, victory-minded manager and his staff will do their utmost, must do their utmost to study the condition of the men and women in their charge so as to make for complete satisfaction on the job. The criterion is that a satisfied worker turns out the best job.

A Key Problem

One other key problem arises.

On the train east I talked for hours with the vice-president of one of the largest consumption goods plants in the Western provinces, employing some 550 workers. We discussed the astonishing fact that in Russia management has trouble in getting workers to go home after working hours. They want to stay on the job.

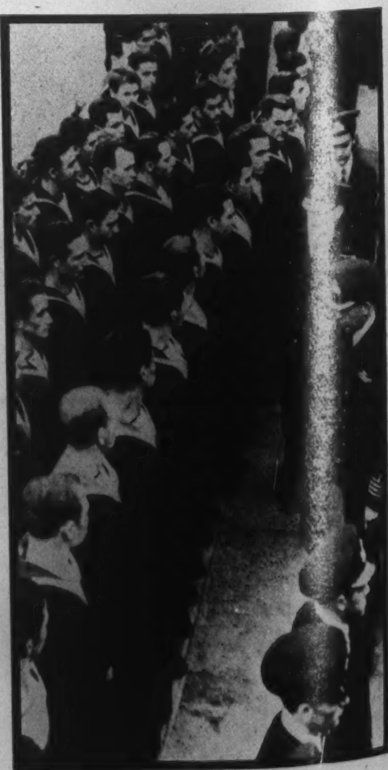
"That's apparently because they feel responsible for production along with management," the vice-president said. "But in my plant. . ." He spread his hands helplessly and shrugged his shoulders. He didn't need to finish the sentence.

Why was that, I asked. Why didn't the workers in his plant feel responsible for production even though they are working on materials for the services? He didn't know.

This is a subject well worth discussing. Obviously the peak of our war production can be reached only when, along with management, every worker feels individually and all workers collectively responsible for war production. Then absenteeism will cease, labor problems will be reduced to a minimum, there will be no wartime strikes. But workers will never feel this responsibility unless they really *share the responsibility,* unless they *really have* this responsibility.

One other thing became manifest to me during the trip. Many workers in government-owned plants feel resentful that they do not share in some way in the management of the plant. "I pay taxes like the directors," one fellow told me. "I ought to have some say in how to turn out the stuff."

This sentiment deserves an answer. It is a healthy reaction of a man who wants the pride and responsibilities of production management. Labor-Management production committees may supply the solution. In any case one should be found.



Symbol of Greece's will to be free again is the "Kanaris", latest warship built for the Greek Navy in Britain. Here, King George of the Hellenes (centre) is seen inspecting the crew, all of them Greeks.

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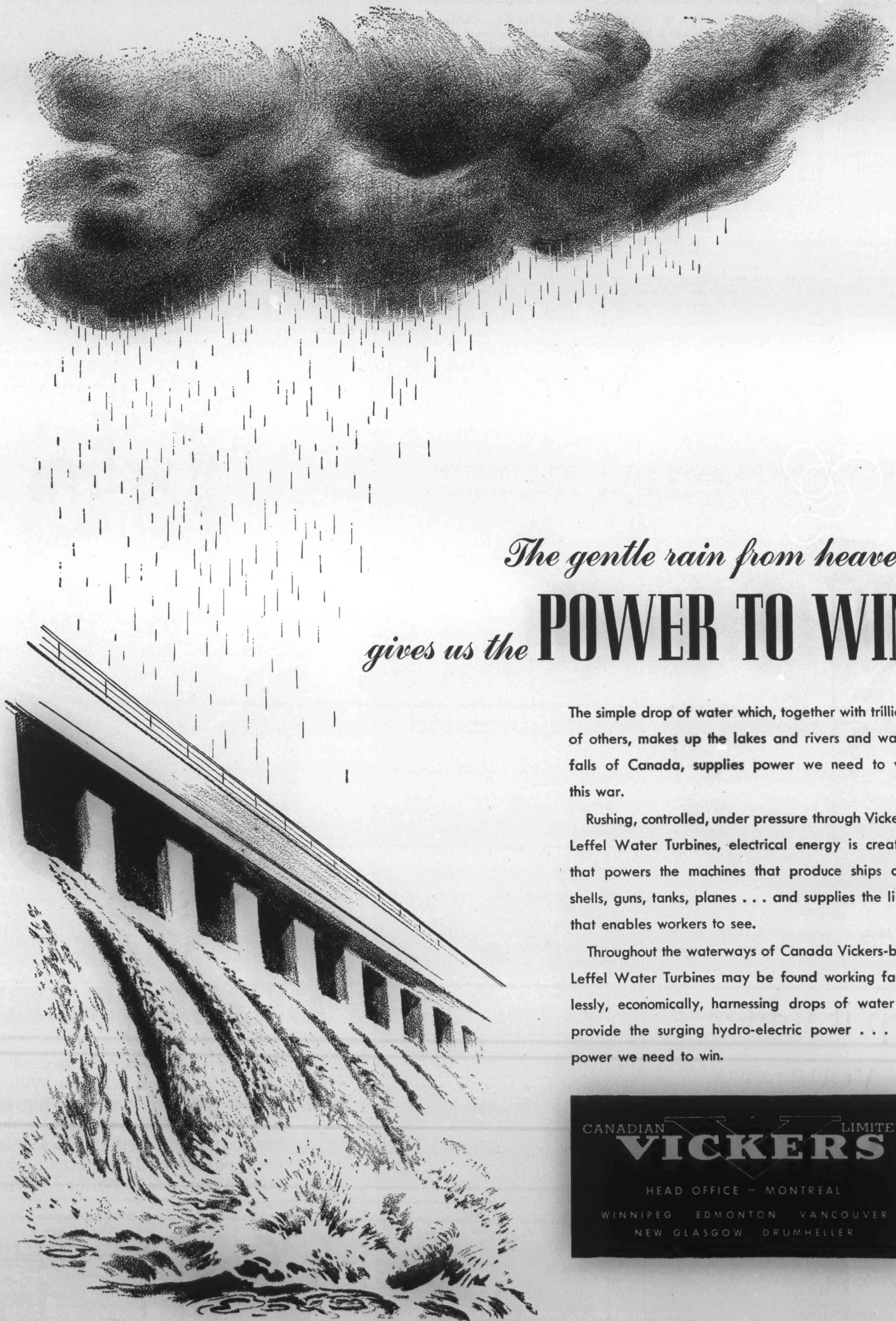

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General Homer Lea—the Incredible American

BY ALLAN WATSON

Thirty-five years ago, in the peaceful land of Southern California, there lived a young American hunchback, who called himself a General in the army of Republican China, who foresaw much of the "War of Survival" which is now taking place.

Not unnaturally, he was regarded by his countrymen more as a Mongolian idiot than a Chinese General, but the fact remains that he predicted the Japanese would attack the Philippines and take Manila in exactly three weeks.

He wrote a book about it—about the coming Japanese-American War. And though the book aroused only ridicule in his own country, it brought him into the fellowship of the two leading European militarists of that time—Kaiser William II and Earl Roberts.

AS ONE looks back on the halcyon days of 1908, in North America, one recalls that it was a period of almost unbelievable peace. We thought only in terms of money and fun—material prosperity, good living. For excitement we had the latest inventions of those wizards, Edison and Marconi. But the great, solid, underlying base of all thought and planning was Peace.

In the old world militarism existed, and Lord Roberts was warning England of the dangers of approaching war. But the English, much as they loved "Bobs", thought he was getting a little senile. In Canada a lot of us young fellows joined the militia because they had good bands and it was a sort of tradition and the Boer War was still a recent memory and maybe we would have a chance to lick some other faraway and backward people into a due appreciation of the might of the British Empire. But we didn't really think about *war*—of a war of survival—and as for the Americans . . . well, who was there to fight now that the Blackfeet and the Sioux had been these many years subdued?

Perhaps the most peaceful spot in all North America was Southern California. And certainly the most unmilitary-looking person in Southern California was the 32-year-old hunchback, weighing less than 100 pounds, who could be observed in Westlake Park, Los Angeles, writing the manuscript of a book. A book which was to heap ridicule on him when it was published in 1909, because it contained passages like these:

"Whenever a nation becomes excessively opulent and arrogant, at the same time being without military power to defend its opulence or support its arrogance, it is in a dangerous position. Whenever the wealth and luxury of a nation stand in inverse ratio to its military strength, the hour of its desolation, if not at hand, approaches. . ."

"The British Navy, not the Monroe Doctrine, is this Republic's true protection . . . but to the average American, as to Monroe, the Atlantic and Pacific are still such vast seas that no enemy will have the temerity to cross them, hence this nation, without armies and without navies proportionate to its new responsibilities and their concomitant dangers, hopes to remain secure and immune, without effort, from foreign invasion. . ."

Gets Down to Cases

The above quotations are from the first part of Homer Lea's book, *The Valor of Ignorance* (sold 18,000 copies in 1909 to 1911 and then suffered the fate of last year's telephone directory until Harpers re-issued it in 1941).

In the first part Lea attacked the commercialism of his countrymen and blasted their blind indifference to the possibility of a war which could possibly endanger the United States. In the second part he really got down to cases. For instance:

"This Republic and Japan are approaching, careless on the one hand and predestined on the other, that point of contact which is war. . ."

And he had this to say about the Philippines:

"The conquest of these islands by Japan will be less of a military undertaking than was the seizure of Cuba by the United States; for while Santiago de Cuba did not fall until nearly three months after the declaration of war, Manila will be forced to surrender in less than three weeks. . .

"Harbor defences in the Philippines will prove of no more defensive value than Morro Castle in the defence of Cuba. Port Arthur has again demonstrated the vulnerability of permanent fortifications and the old fallacy of their making. These stone castles of nations are but the dream castles of their vanity. . . The fortifications of Manila or Subig Bay, or any other port, will not prevent nor retard the seizure of the islands by Japan, if other elements necessary to their defence are wanting. As the conquest of Cuba was accomplished by landing forces distant from any fortified port, so will the Philippines fall. Lingayen Gulf on the north coast of Luzon or Polillo Bight on the east coast will form the Guantanamo Bays of the Japanese."

Not All Fulfilled

Lea could not more accurately have described the fall of Manila had he been on the spot during the fateful three weeks that it took, in December 1941, to fulfil his prophecy.

Naturally, in a book written thirty-five years ago, Lea's predictions have not all been fulfilled. For instance he thought that Hawaii would fall the day Japan declared war on the United States. He thought the Pacific Coast states would fall within three months, and he devoted months to a detailed on-the-spot study of the defensive possibilities of the hinterland of Los Angeles, where the Sierra Nevada range ceases to form a natural barrier.

Unable to foresee a world-condition such as existed in December 1941, Lea predicated his Japanese-American war on Japan's ambition to rule the Pacific and on her resentment at the treatment of her nationals by the United States. He thought of the coming struggle as strictly a two-nations war, and his ire at his own countrymen was based on their blind refusal to face the fact that harsh treatment of the nationals of a country is perilous in the extreme if it is not accompanied by military strength adequate to enforce the harsh treatment. In these days, when interned Japanese are being fed better food than many of the white inhabitants of Los Angeles, it is a little hard to realize this harsh treatment but the fact remains that the Japs on the West Coast were treated as an inferior race and, like the Negroes in the South, sometimes received less than justice at the hands of the courts.

Lea—a general in the Chinese army—was naturally no lover of the Japanese but in 1908 the first Sino-Japanese war was only a memory and he did not envision any further aggression by Japan against China other than the seizure of certain strategic ports. Neither did he foresee the Malaya-Java debacle. A pardonable lack of foresight this, in view of the fact that Japan, at that time, was engaged in a ten-year offensive and defensive alliance with Great Britain!

But he never wavered from his premise that Japan would sooner or later declare war on the United States—aggressive war, with the object of

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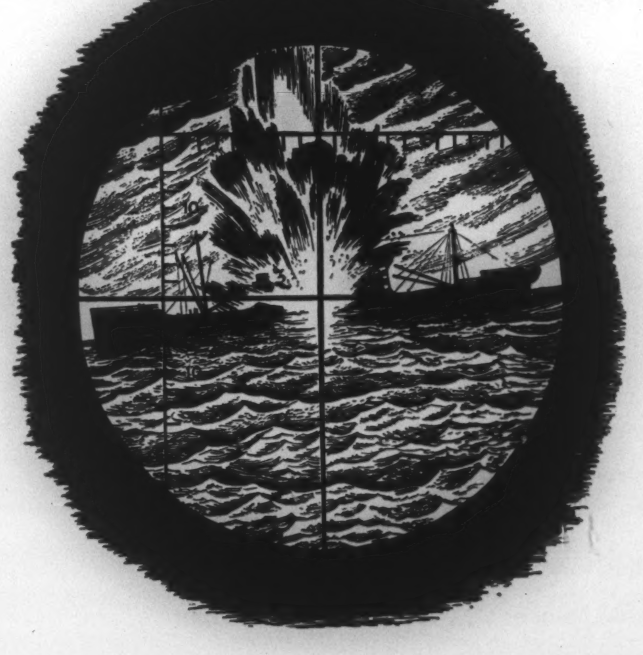

"All I said was, 'In ten more days he'll be in Iceland'"

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obtaining control over the entire Pacific littoral. His tracing of the development of that war has been proven erroneous only by two factors, (1) the airplane, which, as a defensive weapon in the hands of the Americans offsets the greatly superior Japanese shipping strength, particularly merchant marine strength, and (2) the present world-war situation — a situation which gave Japan the opportunity to jump the possessions of two harried nations, Great Britain and the Netherlands, in advance of any attack on the continental United States.

Lea was perfectly logical in his assumption that Japan would first take the Philippines, then Hawaii, then Alaska, and then, without much opposition, invade Washington, Oregon and California. As a two-nations fight, on the basis of the then existing military strength of the United States vis-à-vis Japan, he was justified in his alarm.

But what a queer bird he must have seemed to his acquaintances of 1908, there in Westlake Park, discussing military tactics when everybody else was selling real estate or buying orange groves. Drawing plans for the defence of San Francisco, Puget Sound, and the deserts and mountains of Southern California—areas which even today seem to Americans as remote from the possibility of land attack as the upper reaches of the Amazon.

Fascist Tinge

The Valor of Ignorance is not a well-written book. Its language is stilted and "old-fashioned". For example: "Nations begin to decline with the subordination of national to individual supremacy. When the debasement of this formative capacity of empires is complete, the state is given over to devitalizing elements—social and economic parasites. It is in these, valorous with fat pride, that the nation takes its final and inglorious departure, as did its predecessors, forever from mankind."

You have to read that over three or four times before you realize that it means anything. The book contains many similar passages.

And there is a fascist tinge to the book—at least the type of fascism that T. B. Macaulay exhibited in his oft-quoted letter to his New York friend, Mr. Randall. For instance (says Homer Lea) "Five wise men can better direct, and to superior greatness, the destiny of a nation than can fifty million of men possessed of similar wisdom. But, as the number of individuals who are in control of national affairs increases, there is a concomitant decrease of intelligence, until finally the whole nation is floundering about in the wide, shallow trough of mediocrity."

If you are open-minded enough to swallow such attacks on the now sacred theory of democracy you might enjoy reading the book. However, I would not suggest your doing so were it not for the, to me, fascinating human element involved—the spectacle of the sickly little hunchback, sitting in his beach cottage at Santa Monica, or under the palms in Westlake Park, Los Angeles, in 1908, penning his warning to his completely indifferent countrymen. The American counterpart to Lord Roberts mentally—the absolute antithesis physically.

How Did He Get That Way?

How did he get that way? I mean mentally—he was born deformed. It is not on record. Probably it was resentment at his physical misfortune, and determination to overcome it. Like the fingerless violinist and the one-legged figure-skater.

It is known that he was brought to Los Angeles by his parents in 1892. He went to school in Los Angeles and to university at Stanford. His people were moderately well-off and he enjoyed an allowance of $300 a month. At Stanford he had the temerity to cross swords with the then head of that college, Dr. David Starr Jordan, a leading exponent of the sweetness and light theory of International Arbitration which preceded the isolationism of the Borah-Wheeler school. Jordan called him "vulgar and loud-mouthed" and later on he violently criticized his book.

From Stanford he used to go up to Chinatown, San Francisco and there he got interested in the Chinese Reform Association. He studied Chinese and set sail for the Orient in 1899. There he got some kind of a command in the army which was rebelling against the Empress Dowager. Then he became military adviser—he seems to have been able to sell himself as a military expert with as little trouble as some of the writing military experts of our day—to Dr. Sun Yat Sen. A few years later he returned to Santa Monica, in a general's uniform—which, Goering-like, he had designed himself—and wrote his book.

The Valor of Ignorance excited mild amusement rather than either praise or condemnation in his own country, though William Randolph Hearst seized upon it to justify his "Yellow Peril" which at that time was filling in between the Spanish-American War and the "Red Menace" in that gentleman's newspaper circulation schemes. But Lea—who incidentally was no believer in the Yellow Peril because he loved the Chinese—found kindred souls in Lord Roberts and Kaiser Wilhelm II, both of whom recognized in Lea a fellow ardent militarist. Both of these mighty figures invited him to visit them. By that time Lea—as if his deformity were not enough—was almost blind so he combined two objectives by accepting the Kaiser's invitation and at the same time seeking help from a leading German eye specialist. The poor little man must have had a great time sitting in the Kaiser's entourage at reviews of the then-gorgeous German army.

Later—this was in 1911—he went to London and there, according to Congresswoman Clare Luce, who has written a short biography of him, he consulted "daily with Roberts on plans for the prevention of the invasion of England". Miss Luce may be stretching a point there but the fact remains that he *was* Lord Roberts' guest.

It was in that year that Sun Yat Sen's fortunes took a turn for the better and Lea joined the famous Chinese leader in Marseilles in November to set sail for Shanghai. Six months later Lea, having seen his friend elected the first President of the Chinese Republic, suffered a further physical misfortune. Hunchbacked, nearly blind, and now paralyzed in the left side, he returned to Santa Monica to die—in his thirty-seventh year.

A strange life, not the strangest part of which is the obscurity which so quickly attached itself to his name.

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Churchill Goes to Bed Twice a Day

BY ALISON BARNES

Churchill has two beds in two different and unknown places somewhere in London, and he uses them quite a lot.

Like Napoleon, he can sleep anywhere and at any time when the opportunity offers. And he can work for any length of time when need demands.

His speeches are meticulously rehearsed — and then the rehearsed version is sometimes suddenly abandoned at the last minute. The notes are typed in paragraphs of three lines each.

WINSTON CHURCHILL, for all his dynamic energy, is mighty fond of his bed—so fond of it, indeed, that he retires to it twice a day and in two quite different places.

Not that he uses his bed exclusively for sleeping purposes—it is there that he reads his correspondence, glances through the morning newspapers and dictates hour after hour to his six secretaries.

Besides, he can sleep almost anywhere and at any time. He often takes a quick nap on his way to the House of Commons or driving from one side of London to the other. It is indeed that ability to drop quietly off into a deep sleep that enables him to work far into the night and to shoulder the terrific burden of piloting the ship of state through the greatest storm in its history.

But to return to the Prime Minister's two beds—they are, as you might imagine, very secret beds. There is after all no more legitimately military objective in all London than the dumpy rubicund form of Winston Churchill.

For this reason he has been banished of nights from No. 10 Downing Street to a hide-out which must remain an official secret. He also does most of his work away from the official residence of the Premier. And in both these houses there is a large bed—one in which he sleeps at night, the other in the middle of his underground office from which he dictates those impassioned speeches that have thrilled millions of radio listeners all over the world, those sparkling sallies that enliven the dullest of parliamentary debates, the dread warnings and the triumphant jubilations.

Up at Six

At six in the morning or thereabouts Britain's Prime Minister leaves the first bed, dresses complete with the familiar black hat and walking stick, and is driven straight off to the second.

There is nothing self-conscious or half-hearted about his entry into the second bed. He undresses, dons a pair of brightly striped pyjamas and settles down comfortably between the sheets to read and dictate until breakfast arrives.

On the Tunisian front: men of the Corps of Signals at work in an advanced position. Being well dug in they are relatively safe from the enemy fire except for a direct hit.

Just in time for the morning Cabinet Meeting, he gets up and dresses all over again—a late riser perhaps but with more work already behind him than the most energetic of us achieve in a whole day.

Wartime Cabinet Meetings in London are informal gatherings and, for that matter, meetings with Churchill in the chair are apt to be like that at any time. It was, I think, Lord Baldwin who said that a Cabinet Meeting with Winston present had little opportunity of considering its proper agenda because it invariably had first to deal with some extremely clever memorandum submitted by him on the work of some department other than his own!

Today all departments of the Government are Winston's own and the proper agenda is concerned with the one thing that interests him—how to win the war.

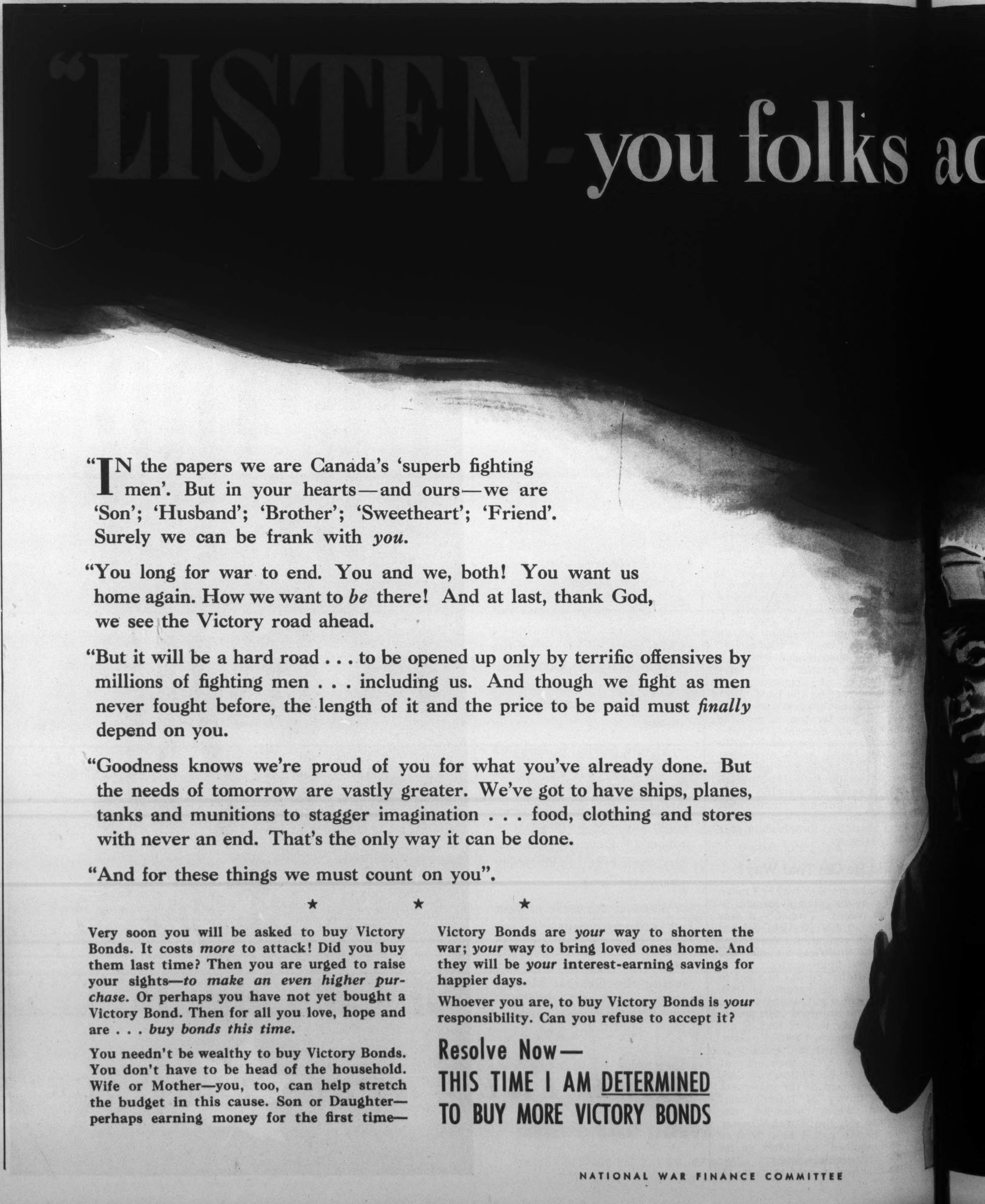
The stately and historic Cabinet Room at No. 10. seldom sees the members of the War Cabinet these days. They meet where they can—at one another's offices or at some point mutually convenient that will waste the minimum of time.

In the afternoon, Churchill manages to get in a short sleep—in bed again,—a ceremony which is usually prefaced by the instruction to his staff, "Let the utmost silence reign!"

With a black bandage tied over his eyes he settles down for the last sleep of the day. From then onwards he remains very much awake until the early hours of the next morning, long after other ministers are nodding wearily over their deliberations.

The remainder of the afternoon sees him interviewing important callers, going to the House of Commons to deliver one of those speeches that have altered the whole course of the war, or drafting the notes for tomorrow's speeches.

And so to dinner, the one big meal of the day, a ceremony in itself with



"IN the papers we are Canada's 'superb fighting men'. But in your hearts—and ours—we are 'Son'; 'Husband'; 'Brother'; 'Sweetheart'; 'Friend'. Surely we can be frank with *you*.

"You long for war to end. You and we, both! You want us home again. How we want to *be* there! And at last, thank God, we see the Victory road ahead.

"But it will be a hard road . . . to be opened up only by terrific offensives by millions of fighting men . . . including us. And though we fight as men never fought before, the length of it and the price to be paid must *finally* depend on you.

"Goodness knows we're proud of you for what you've already done. But the needs of tomorrow are vastly greater. We've got to have ships, planes, tanks and munitions to stagger imagination . . . food, clothing and stores with never an end. That's the only way it can be done.

"And for these things we must count on you".

* * *

Very soon you will be asked to buy Victory Bonds. It costs *more* to attack! Did you buy them last time? Then you are urged to raise your sights—*to make an even higher purchase*. Or perhaps you have not yet bought a Victory Bond. Then for all you love, hope and are . . . *buy bonds this time.*

You needn't be wealthy to buy Victory Bonds. You don't have to be head of the household. Wife or Mother—you, too, can help stretch the budget in this cause. Son or Daughter—perhaps earning money for the first time—Victory Bonds are *your* way to shorten the war; *your* way to bring loved ones home. And they will be *your* interest-earning savings for happier days.

Whoever you are, to buy Victory Bonds is *your* responsibility. Can you refuse to accept it?

Resolve Now—
THIS TIME I AM DETERMINED
TO BUY MORE VICTORY BONDS

NATIONAL WAR FINANCE COMMITTEE

Mrs. Churchill as hostess and almost invariably a number of guests. It is at his own dinner table that Britain's Prime Minister keeps up the hundreds of personal contacts in which he believes so ardently.

Dinner-table conversation is as much his inspiration as his favorite relaxation. Here, as Churchill enlivens the gathering with his humor, some of the greatest decisions in world history have been made. Here, with all the atmosphere of officialdom swept away, he gets to know what the people he represents are really thinking.

Shortly before midnight the committee of the war cabinet meets again, and long after the meeting is over its members sit on by the fire smoking and talking. It is usually between two and three o'clock in the morning when the last visitor leaves. Then, unless there happens to be a raid on London, one of the Churchill beds comes into the picture again.

Night after night while enemy planes roared overhead and A.A. fire sent great flashes of blinding light bursting into the midnight sky, the policemen and the air-raid wardens on patrol in Whitehall, lonely and deserted, encountered a strange and yet familiar figure.

Churchill was out on the prowl having a look at the raid, clad in a tin hat and blue workman's dungarees! As one of his friends put it, "To Winston the sirens are like the scent of the battlefield to the veteran war horse."

Despair of Secretaries

He is, of course, the despair of six devoted and long-suffering secretaries and a weight of responsibility to his personal bodyguard who must remain for eighteen hours a day constantly on the alert in case his charge slips off without warning!

As First Lord of the Admiralty he had a bodyguard from the Royal Marine Police. Winston and Harry Stevenson were the best of friends and Harry took his responsibilities so seriously that he even hovered in the precincts of the bathroom while his chief was bathing.

Early one morning an urgent message arrived. Harry knocked on the bathroom door and went in with the telegram. Churchill was just stepping out of the bath with a large towel clasped round him. Unfortunately he was so anxious to receive the message that he stretched out both hands—the towel descended and Harry retired as near to blushing as is possible for a Marine!

The daily problem which confronts the secretaries is to keep up with that high-powered brain and its habit of working far ahead of their preparations. When Churchill first took over the reins in Britain he started a positive orgy of cabinet changes. Before the struggling secretaries had time to inform the displaced minister of their fate one of the victims had already seen the news on the tape in his club and another had heard it on a late news broadcast!

The notes for the world-famous Churchill speeches are all typed in paragraphs of three lines each—every line of a different length, not a single sentence too long to be spoken in one breath and every dramatic phrase standing clearly by itself so that he can pick it out at a glance and give it the full force of his oratory.

But even after that careful preparation, he quite often mutilates the beautifully typewritten sheets beyond repair or rises in the House and delivers the speech without once consulting the notes and without once deviating from them!

Rehearses Speeches

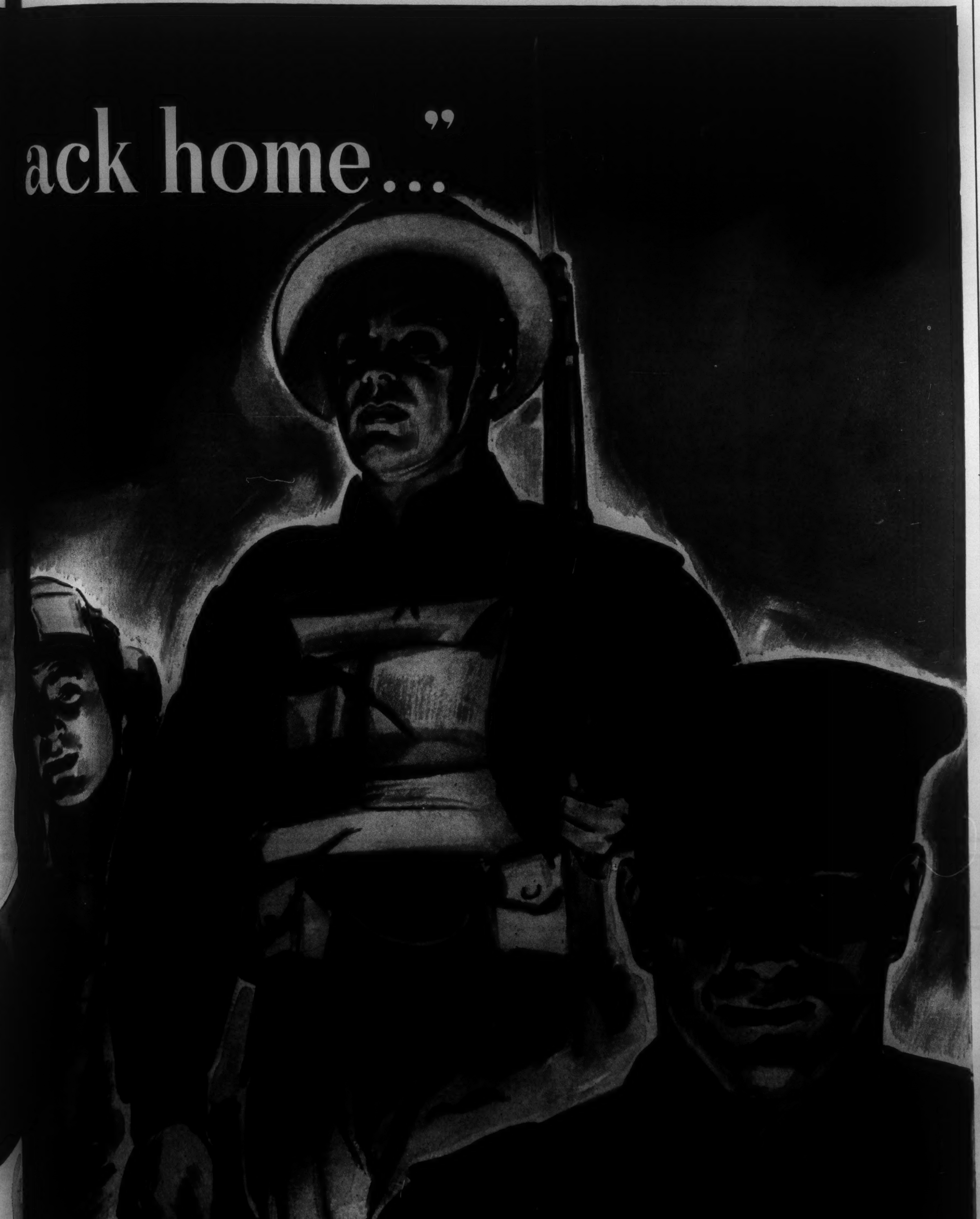
Except on rare occasions, every speech is meticulously rehearsed in advance. If there is no time the previous day, then the P.M. gets up even earlier than usual and practises his speech at six o'clock in the morning. Sometimes he decides at the very last minute to amend or re-write a speech. Not long ago he drove to a London function scribbling busily all the way in the car, calmly ate his lunch, then got down to work again to the accompaniment of coffee, liqueurs and ice cream. He finished just in time to rise to his feet and deliver the speech.

Churchill's choice of clothes has throughout his meteoric career been as dramatic as his choice of words. He designs his own hats—a new model for each phase of his political career. And there is the story of the all-night debate when it was rumored that he appeared in pink pyjamas. This accusation he hotly denied and it was finally established that he had merely risen from one of his impromptu sleeps in the purlieus of the House wearing a flannel suit of venerable antiquity and a bright pink silk shirt!

Time-tables worry and distract him. He hates to feel tied down, his restless spirit fettered and bound. Yet, like the Royal Family, he scorns unpunctuality. If he has an engagement he keeps it and keeps it to time—unless something more urgent crops up. Then uncompromisingly he cancels the first appointment and rearranges his whole program.

Unconventional, unruffled, unhurried, Winston Churchill puts in a solid day's work of anything from fifteen to twenty hours. He stands today at the head of the greatest Empire at war the world has ever seen—alert, confident, determined. Yet for a few minutes every day he can walk out of the councils of the nations, forget for a time the destiny of the world and fall peacefully asleep—to awake refreshed, renewed to take up the battle.

Just another job women now fill in Britain: working as an aerial photographer's assistant, this Wren is taking her camera aboard, preparatory to taking an instruction flight.



This War, 8 Tons of Supplies for Each Tommy!

BY DAVID ENGLAND

Miracles of transport explain in some measure the success of the Eighth Army. From eight to twenty-one tons of materials are needed to keep a modern soldier in effective being. Out of such a Quartermaster's problem come the beginnings of victory.

THE most striking feature of Sir James Grigg's gripping narrative of how disaster has been turned into "the beginnings of victory" was the account of the gigantic movements of transport and supplies. To quote just one item: a million tons of supplies sent round the Cape in 1942, together with half a million men, and 50,000 tanks, guns or vehicles.

What has been achieved at sea has been repeated on land. Armies of today depend as much on supplies as on man-power. If transport fails everything fails. The Eighth Army has been able to achieve its overwhelming success only as the result of miracles of transport. The Nazis reckoned that no army could move itself, its equipment, and its supplies across 1,400 miles of desert at a rate fast enough to prevent Rommel standing anywhere between El Alamein and Tripoli. Our men overcame what seemed an insuperable task, and triumphed.

In a single week, during a late stage in the advance, over 3,000,000 gallons of petrol and 8,000 tons of ammunition were delivered at the front. Vast stores were accumulated just behind the lines, so cleverly hidden that the enemy could never find them from the air. One war correspondent at an advanced base told how close to where he was writing one could find—if it were possible to penetrate their camouflage—great mountains of ration boxes, millions of gallons of petrol in four-gallon tins, proportionately corresponding amounts of lubricating oil in five-gallon drums, and long walls of ammunition of all kinds.

Sir James Grigg, speaking in January, described the advance of the Eighth Army across the inhospitable desert at such a speed as "an unparalleled feat of military organization." Much of the credit goes to Quartermaster-General Lindsell's staff, and to services the public does not often hear about—the Royal Engineers, the Royal Army Service Corps, the Royal Army Ordnance Corps, the Royal Electrical and Mechanical Engineers (established as a separate entity only last autumn), and other ancillary services.

Col. Frank Ross, Chief of Transportation Services of Supply of the American Forces in the European Theatre, said a short time back: "When we move an infantryman, we must schedule for an initial transportation of eight tons of what he eats, needs, shoots, and burns in the form of petrol." The days of foot-slogging are practically over. For the air force and armored divisions the figure mentioned above jumps to 21 tons. The maintenance figure for an infantryman is about 40 lb. a day. What applies to the American Forces is equally applicable to the British.

Vehicles and Needles

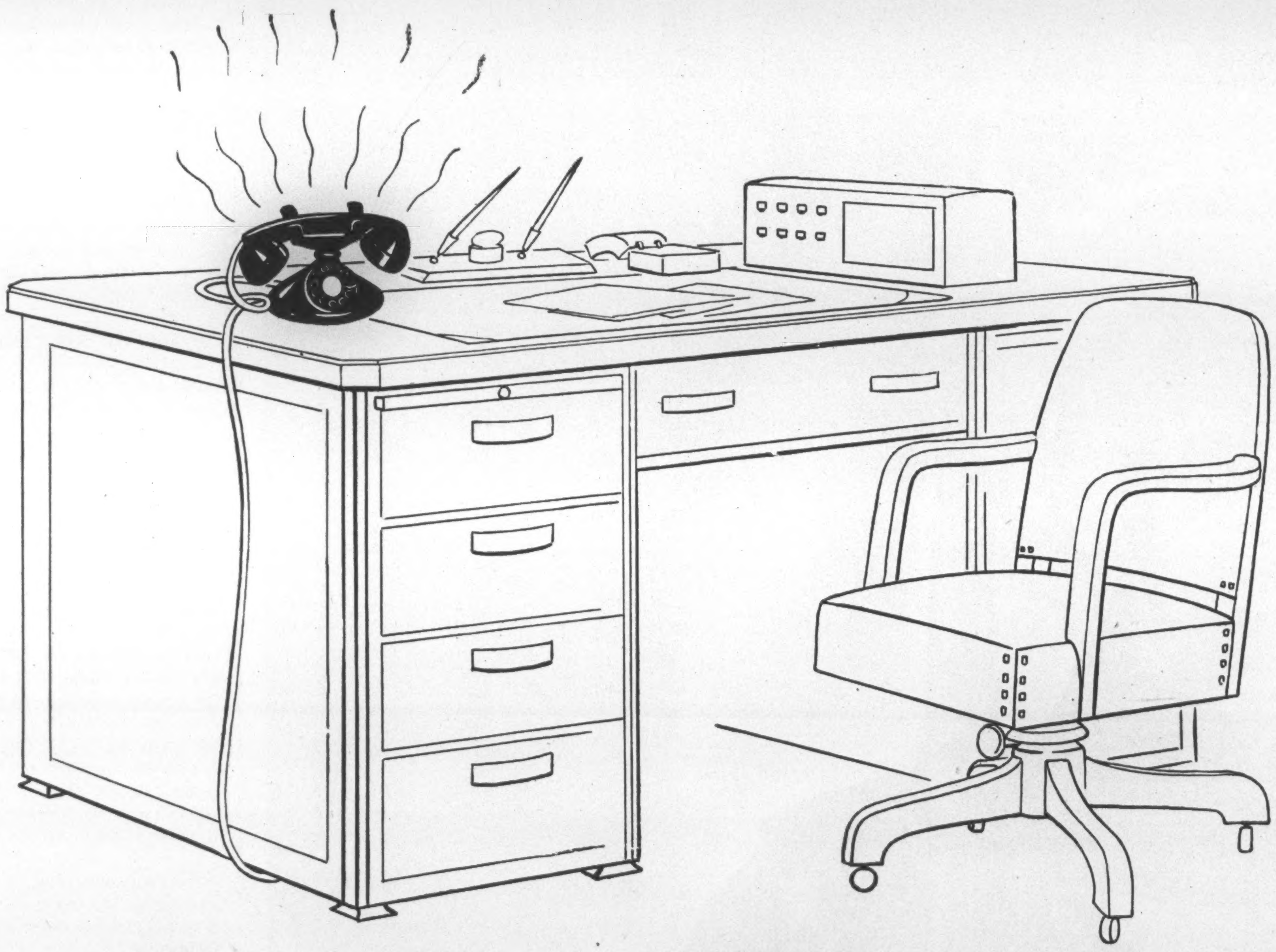
When Gen. Sir Walter Venning retired from the post of Quartermaster-General to the Forces last year, he said that "Army Commercial Ltd., would be an apt title for his department, which has been spending about £3,000,000 a day. Its job is to look after the provisioning of every commodity which the Army requires except medical stores—and the list comprises all arms and ammunition, all vehicles, armored and unarmored, and clothing and equipment down to the needles for Tommy's "housewife".

Covered accommodation exceeds 22,000,000 square feet, and outside accommodation covers hundreds of square miles,—not acres. In a year 6,500,000 blankets have been issued, besides 3,500,000 ground-sheets and a similar number of steel helmets, 20,000.000 pairs of socks, 8.000,000 pairs of boots and 4,000,000 shirts. Ammunition output now tops the 5,000 tons mark weekly. The biggest rush job was when three million yards of greatcoat cloth were supplied to Russia in four days. It was reckoned this would stretch from the Black Sea to the White Sea.

A Storehouse City

Somewhere in the Midlands of England one of the largest concentrated ordnance depots in the country has been going up during the past year, at a cost of £5,000,000. The depot has five sections, M.T., Small Arms, Armament, Engineers, Signals and Wireless, and it receives ordnance stores from the manufacturers in Britain and overseas for redistribution. It has its own railway, maintained in every aspect by War Department units, who look after the locomotives and all rolling stock. Twelve thousand passengers are carried weekly. Hundreds of thousands of bricks have been used. If made into a path they would reach to Berlin; laid end to end they would stretch to New York. There are miles of water mains, sewers, surface water drains, and electric wiring. It ranks as the Royal Engineers' biggest job.

Why such huge stores are needed is better realized when one learns that a total of approximately 180,000 packing cases, weighing with contents 12,500 tons, are needed to equip a single division. That is quite apart from food, medical stores, and medical equipment. To move this amount some 1,200 10-ton railway trucks or 4,100 three-ton lorries are necessary. The Royal Army Ordnance Corps tackles the duty of packing such material on rail, road trucks, or in ships. It has reduced "package" to a fine art, and practically everything handled, from lorries to motorcycles, can be "broken down" and packed into cases. By this means as much as 60 per cent shipping, road and rail space is saved on occasion, and never less than a quarter.



Mr. Tait wouldn't wait!

MR. TAIT is a patriotic Canadian. If you told him he was sabotaging the war effort he'd be highly incensed. But, like many another thoughtless user of long distance, he has a habit of picking up his office telephone, telling the operator to put through a long distance call and then going away from his desk. When the connection is made he can't be found! The result is delay, annoyance, expense and—worst of all—the unnecessary tieing up of telephone lines and equipment that might be needed for vitally important war messages. When *you* find it necessary to make a long distance call, please remain within reach of your telephone until the call is completed.

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FROM THE EDITOR'S CHAIR

Passing By on the Other Side

BY B. K. SANDWELL

I AM not greatly convinced of the moral superiority of the democracies over the autocratic nations, in the matter of the treatment of oppressed minorities. I wonder how much worse it is, morally, to *throw* people out because you do not like the color of their skin or the sound of their prayers or the shape of their noses, than to *keep* people out for the same reason—especially when keeping them out subjects them to starvation, torture and assassination in the countries which want to get rid of them but cannot find any other country to accept them.

There is in the Christian Bible a parable concerning the man who fell among thieves. In that parable it is made fairly clear that in the mind of Jesus Christ there was not much distinction between the thieves and the persons who passed by on the other side; that the only person who got any credit out of the whole affair was the Samaritan, who, it will be recalled, not only bound up the wounds of the victim but took him to his own home. In the matter of the oppressed minorities of Europe, I regret to say that Canada is quite definitely with those who pass by on the other side.

Belief in the Cause

If there is anything that we need in this war it is a definite sense of moral assurance, a conviction that our victory really will be a victory for the cause of righteousness and humanity. I do not think I am in error, when I say that we are at present, in Canada, not quite as sure of that as we should like to be. We have an uneasy feeling that the excessive nationalism of the Germans, the Japanese and to a lesser extent the Italians is worse only in degree than our own excessive nationalism, and that our excessive nationalism, being practiced by a people who have more of the world's resources than they actually need, may be a part cause of the still more excessive nationalism practiced by peoples which have less of the world's resources than they need. I am not an adherent of the *Lebensraum* doctrine, but is it so much worse to go out and try to get more *Lebensraum* when you have too little, than to hang on to what you have when you have too much, and refuse to share it with anybody else no matter how urgently he may need an asylum?

We could easily acquire this sense of moral assurance, this conviction that we do really represent the cause of righteousness and humanity, by the very simple act of opening the gates of our country to all those who can escape or have escaped from the murderous persecution which is being carried on by our enemies. Today we are shamefaced about that persecution. All we can say is that we don't do it ourselves; we cannot say that we ever did anything to prevent it or that we are now doing anything to save its victims. We may not ourselves be thieves, but we admit that we are passers-by on the other side.

The Right of Asylum

I myself am a product of the nineteenth century. I was brought up in the ideas which prevailed in British countries in the latter part of that century. My father, who was a Congregational minister in Toronto when I was a boy, knew well, and often told his family about, many Canadians who had been leaders in the organization for bringing to Canada the unfortunate slaves who escaped from the Southern States but who were never completely safe in the Northern States until the Civil War. To me, and to many of my generation, there is something saddening, and even horrifying, in the fact that today it is necessary to plead, not only with our governments, but with our fellow-citizens, for a similar right of asylum for the victims of a far more atrocious tyranny. It is true that Canada did not take the lead in barring the gates against the helpless. It is true that we merely followed the United States; and even that we followed the United States partly because that country itself, by taking away our own Anglo-Saxon and French citizens and refusing those of newer settlement, was making our assimilation problem extremely difficult. But we did follow the United States, and in so doing we abolish the whole concept of the right of asylum, a concept which had been at the very basis of British political theory from the days of the Reformation and even earlier, a concept which is profoundly Christian, profoundly humanitarian, and profoundly democratic.

Some of the German satellite powers which are beginning to realize that they are not on the winning side in this conflict are reported to be willing to permit the egress from Nazi-dominated Europe of a number of the unhappy minority people whose fate will otherwise be almost certain starvation if not murder. The difficulty in that case will be to find countries to which they can go. Everywhere they may look, the red tape of immigration barriers, less easily broken through than the iron bars of prison, confronts them. If there is to be a movement for the cutting of red tape, somebody must lead the way. Is there any reason why Canada should not achieve that distinction? We have a vast and greatly underdeveloped country. We are, thanks to geography and to the heroic stand of Great Britain, safe from any real danger of Nazi vengeance. We claim to be a Christian nation. We shall, after this war, be one of the richest nations per capita in the world.

What Will It Avail?

The Winnipeg *Free Press*, writing on the subject of these possible seekers of asylum from Nazi tyranny, said the other day that a substantial number of them might be permitted to get away from their prisons in the near future. "But what will it avail them if, the gate being opened, the doors of the free countries remain bolted in their faces? This is the responsibility of every member of the United Nations which still retains control over its own territory. A joint effort by all of them would afford asylum to many. It would be the occasion of rejoicing if Canada, in this respect, led the way. It would be a permanent blot and shame upon us if, the chance being offered, we rejected it.

"Our formal pre-war immigration rules effectively prevent Canada, without parliamentary action, from taking any part in such a movement. But we live today by order-in-council, and the government can, by the stroke of a pen, legalize the entry into this country of whatever number it chooses of these wretched, starved and penniless people.

"For Canada, at least as an emergency measure, to lead the way in letting down the bars which everywhere have been raised so high, would mean our nation throwing a beam of light into the furthest corner of a torn and stricken world. It would enhance our national prestige everywhere but, far more important, it would mean that the ethical and spiritual code which we profess so often would thenceforth have a practical significance which today it too often lacks.

"Chief among the groups which might then seek admittance would be the Jews who, above all, have been the target of the dreadful and wicked wrath of their Nazi overlords. And it is, of course, that very people which in christian lands have found it hardest to win a way of normal and equal dealings with their fellow-humans. Anti-semitism, shameful though it must be to admit it, has far too large a footing among Canadians. Yet it is proper now to make our treatment of Jewish refugees a test case of our own national standards of morality."

An early lead by Canada in this matter would be specially timely, because we shall shortly witness the getting down to business of a new "labor conference" in the United States, in which both A.F. of L. and C.I.O. unions are included, to be called the American Labor Conference on International Affairs. The executive committee of this body includes Dr. James T. Shotwell, the Canadian-born head of the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace, and the conference may be expected to effect some modification in the ultra-protectionist attitude hitherto maintained by American (and Canadian) labor on the subject of immigration. Tangible evidence that Canada is on the move in this direction would help greatly.

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Men in German Prison Camps Taking Degrees

BY D. G. JOHNSTON

Through the Red Cross, British prisoners of war in Germany have an opportunity to take many study-courses of the University of London. Among the many requests for aid was one for a course in pawn-broking.

But more cultural studies are generally favored. Three prisoners took the Trinity Bar examination and passed.

RECENTLY published results of the Trinity Bar examination of the Inns of Court showed that three British prisoners-of-war in Germany had successfully passed. They are men in Oflag VIB where four candidates entered. The examination papers were sent through the Red Cross by the University of London and no one, except the German censor, opened the packet until the hour of examination arrived, when the invigilator, another prisoner, took out the papers and gave them to the candidates. All the usual examination rules were observed—or at any rate all those possible under the circumstances!

The officer in charge of education at Oflag VIB returning some examination papers from soldiers recently wrote "I regret we could not fulfil part 4 of the regulations in that it was impossible to supply each candidate with a Waverley pen and blue-black ink. Nor have I completed the form for my incidental expenses: I do not feel justified in claiming travelling expenses and it is difficult to calculate the value of Board and Lodging!"

The letter suggests that although the prisoners in Oflag VIB are taking their studies very seriously, they have not lost their sense of humour in captivity. Law is by no means the only subject studied in the camp. Indeed, the courses are so numerous and the lecturers so varied that this camp has been called a University behind barbed wire! There are nearly 3,000 prisoners in the camp and the majority seem to be taking educational courses in several subjects. Eighty of the prisoners act as lecturers and the "university" has been divided into Faculties for Arts, Agriculture, Commerce, Engineering, Languages and Law. Engineering alone provides 20 different subjects and the twenty-two languages for which lecturers and tutors are available range from Albanian to Tamil.

Correspondence Courses

Oflag VIB is perhaps exceptionally fortunate in its educational organization, but there are few camps in which there are not classes of some kind and every prisoner who is interested in almost any subject under the sun can get not only the necessary textbooks to study it, but also coaching by correspondence from Britain. A big panel of volunteer tutors guide and direct the studies of the many thousands of prisoners-of-war who are using their enforced leisure to increase their knowledge, to study for a professional examination or to increase their skill in their trade. Only recently a letter from a Squadron Leader in a North African internment camp revealed that a miniature "university" had been organized there. The writer said that there were already 36 courses and more were being started. Amongst the new arrivals were many students and some good lecturers—one of them an Able Seaman with an Honors Degree in English.

Our services are drawn from all the professions and trades and so, in any group of a few thousand prisoner-of-war, there are likely to be experts on many subjects to act as tutors and lecturers if asked. Letters home show that prisoners in many of the large camps are able to get personal tuition not only in every European language, but also in mathematics, engineering and many other subjects. The list of subjects for which books and correspondence courses have been asked for is a very long one, running from accountancy and acoustics to veterinary science and zoology.

One interesting group of students is composed of Merchant Navy apprentices. It has been arranged that if they follow a systematic course of study while they are prisoners-of-war and show proficiency, this will be set off against the four years which the regulations demand they must spend at sea before becoming qualified officers. There are an appreciable number of young men doing the mathematics, navigation and other subjects necessary to get their mates' "ticket".

Libraries in Camp

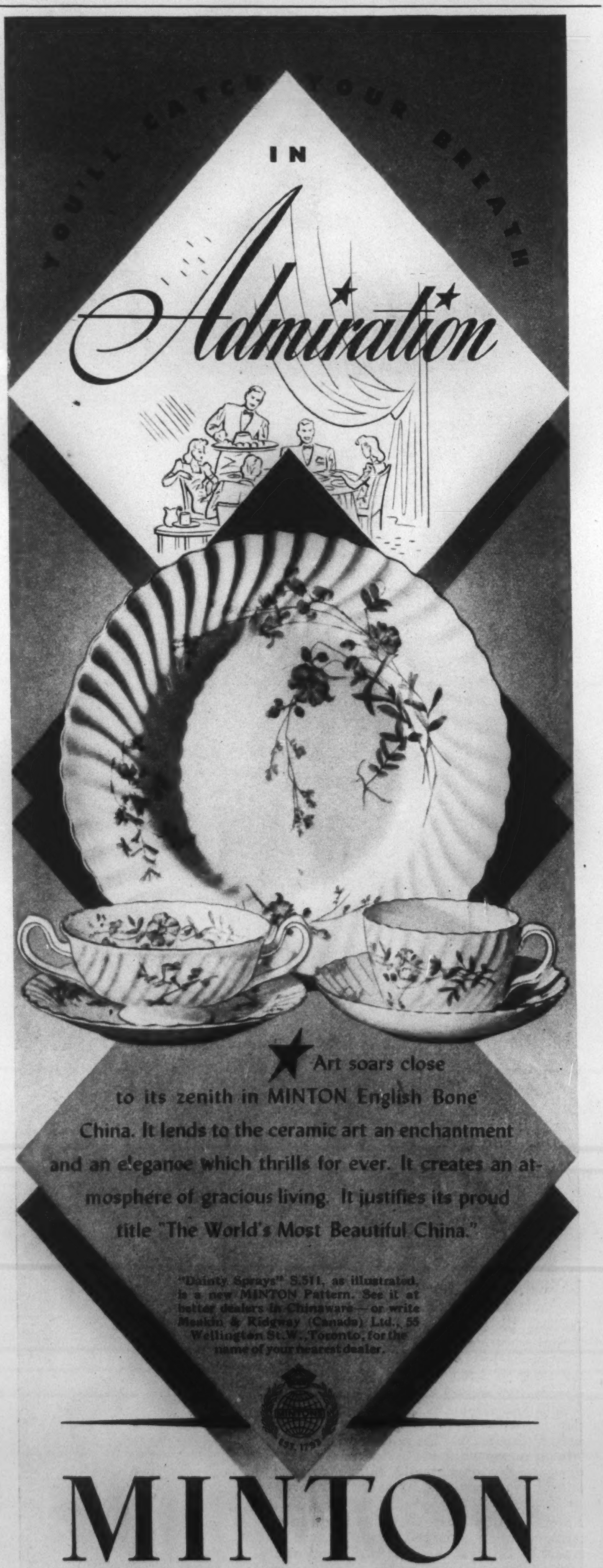
Every camp now has its library from which the most used text books on common subjects can be drawn. In addition, any man can make a request for special books he may need. Altogether some 75,000 educational books on 200 different subjects have been sent to the camps by the educational books section of the Red Cross. At Geneva there is in addition a reserve of 70,000 books on the 70 most popular subjects which can be sent as required to avoid delay in transport. This, of course, is in addition to the many thousands of books of fiction, biography, travel and so on that have been sent but are not strictly educational.

Whenever there is the demand and it is at all possible, student-prisoners are allowed to sit for academic and professional examinations. In September, for instance, while students in Britain were sitting for the examinations of the Advertising Association, British student-prisoners were being given exactly the same papers. They had studied for them with the aid of text-books and advice sent from England and their papers when received are marked by the same standards. Amongst the examinations which various prisoners have set themselves to pass is that for Inspector of Dairies and the Madras Police! Others are studying for purely academic degrees, at least one for the difficult Honors in English Literature.

The movement to help prisoners who wished to study was started in 1940 when international visitors to the prisoner-of-war camps found how many had a strong desire to make use of the unknown number of months or years they knew they would have to spend in Germany or Italy. A large organization was started in Geneva under the chairmanship of M. Martin Bodmer and skilled co-operation obtained with the International Red Cross, the European Student Relief Fund, the International Bureau of Education and other organizations.

In Britain, the Educational Books Section of the Red Cross was given headquarters at the New Bodleian Library in Oxford under the Directorship of Dr. Lindsay, the Master of Balliol. In little more than a year some 8,000 requests for study courses had been received and satisfied and the experts who have volunteered to help are so varied that it is unlikely they will be baffled by any of the odd subjects sometimes chosen by prisoners-of-war. Trichology, campanology, turf accountancy, pawnbroking and polar exploration are some of the unusual studies for which requests have been received!

The time that is given to studies varies enormously with different prisoners and different camps. Officers who are not allowed to work naturally have more time on their hands. Men in working parties can only give their short leisure hours to study. But the fact that such a great proportion are determined that the years of imprisonment shall not be wasted and that they will come home better equipped to take their place in the life of their country is a tremendous testimony to their excellent morale and real belief in the future.



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A Drug That May Decide a Campaign

BY WALTER H. REBURN

When the Japanese overran the East Indies, Java was producing all but 3 per cent of the huge world consumption of quinine. And quinine, not less than steel, tin and oil, is a strategic material in any war that covers the world.

With the saving effected by the withdrawal of quinine used for "non-essential" purposes, the use of stocks and development of new plantations, we may just squeeze through. But the real need is successful synthesis of the drug on a commercial scale.

JUST ninety years ago a Dutch ship sailed from South America carrying on board a precious cargo of a hundred trees to be planted in Java. The expedition in its results was as far reaching as the British one which took rubber plants to the Far East. It founded a new industry in the Dutch East Indies, for the trees were those that yielded cinchona bark from which quinine is obtained. By the time the Japanese overran the East Indies, Java was producing all but three per cent of the huge world consumption of quinine. And quinine, not less than steel, tin and oil, is a strategic material in any war that covers the world.

With all the tremendous research that has been done on substitutes for this product of cinchona bark, quinine remains indispensable in malarial countries. It was while engaged on a search for synthetic quinine that Sir William Perkins made the discoveries that led to the synthetic dyes that won him fame. The search still goes on. Substitutes for quinine in the cure of malaria have been found and two drugs in particular were developed by German chemists. British chemists have also produced drugs equally effective in curing malaria and these are reported to be in production at the rate of some 500,000,000 tablets a year.

But quinine remains the great preventative drug and, other considerations apart, even this huge quantity of drugs would not be sufficient to treat more than a fraction of the normal world incidence of malaria. In India alone 100,000,000 cases of malaria a year are estimated, with a million deaths. Many tons of quinine are used in their treatment which, in many cases, is without medical supervision, an advantage of quinine over the substitutes which require a doctor.

Today, British troops are in many countries where malaria is endemic and success in, for instance, an attack on Burma will depend as much on quinine as weapons.

A Remarkable Drug

Quinine is a remarkable drug in its different actions. It is valuable in malaria because it poisons the minute organisms injected into the blood by the mosquito. An interesting point is that the animals have power to resist quinine poisoning when they are reproducing and therefore the drug is not given during the actual attacks or paroxysm.

When you take quinine for a feverish cold or influenza, it is upon its anti-pyretic or temperature reducing qualities that you rely. Quinine was the first effective drug for this purpose ever used and is still regarded highly by doctors, although, of course, there are now many others which, in one way or another, bring down the temperature.

The tonic action of quinine depends upon its power of stimulating the stomach and the reflex action of the salivary glands resulting from its bitter taste.

Where can we find new sources of quinine? The problem is almost as difficult as that of rubber, for like this plant, the cinchona trees require a long period of growth and can be acclimatized only in limited areas. Following the Dutch introduction of the plant to Java, the British took it to Ceylon and for some time there were considerable plantations there. But the industry decreased and while Ceylon and India have since grown a certain amount, it has been only a fraction of that required even for local needs. The civilian population in India alone needs about 200,000 lbs. a year.

Fortunately, the government had acquired considerable stocks and it is believed these will be distributed to civilians and soldiers in sufficient quantity to keep down malaria. Nearly 200,000 lbs. have already been released. Stocks, however, will not last for ever and new and more rapid methods of planting and extraction are being adopted. Originally in South America, the wild trees were felled and the bark stripped. This, of course, effectively killed the trees. In the new plantations the bark was stripped periodically, but the tree allowed to recover and produce more bark. Eight to twelve years' growth was required before a tree could be used.

By a new method developed in Russia, the entire plant can be pulled and the quinine extracted at between three and four years. This method is being tried in new plantations in India. But a huge area would have to be put under cultivation to produce the quinine required for India alone. Ceylon prepared to meet a quinine famine before Japan entered the war, but there were delays and it is only now that the expert summoned from India has been able to set up a factory where the bark from Ceylon's many cinchona trees will be treated.

With the vast saving that can be effected by the withdrawal of quinine used for "non-essential" purposes in non-malarial countries, the use of stocks and the development of new plantations, we may just squeeze through. But, of course, the real solution to the problem would be successful synthesis of the drug on a commercial scale, a feat which has baffled chemists for over a century, ever since, in fact, two French chemists demonstrated that the vital chemical in cinchona bark was the combination of twenty atoms of carbon, twenty-four atoms of hydrogen with two atoms each of oxygen and nitrogen.

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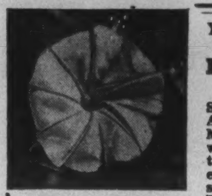

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WARTIME GARDENS

Grow Your Own Protectives

BY COLLIER STEVENSON

THIS promises to be a year of good old neighboring, of sharing garden tools, of much back-fence conferring over seeds, soil and sun, varied probably by some grumbling over the occasional shortcomings of these important elements which can so sear the souls of gardeners new "on the land". Amateur gardeners certainly will be looking to any of their neighbors who are old hands at growing vegetables for ways in which to combat nature's vagaries, ways to economize on time and labor, ways to make a real success of their first year Victory gardens. And it is safe to say that there will be a friendly response, since we're all in this war together, all bent on doing everything possible to speed the coming of Victory.

Soil is the first big bugaboo to confront many a Victory gardener; one of the most frequently encountered faults being a heaviness which makes working difficult. This is due to a surfeit of clay, which, although it holds water effectively, shrinks and cracks as it dries. The addition of coarse materials, such as gravel, cinders, old ashes, well rotted manure or fine limestone screenings, should counteract the heaviness of the clay and affect a more workable condition.

THE soil in one garden may be clay-clogged, the soil in a garden nearby so sandy that it lets every drop of water, every grain of plant-food, slip away. Of course, a clay subsoil beneath sand will check the escape of water to some extent. By digging down and mixing some of this subsoil with the sand the top soil can be made easier to work, and humus or any form of decayed organic matter can be added to increase fertility by helping in the retention of the moisture which is needed to grow vegetables successfully.

Phosphates, sulphates, nitrogen, carbon dioxide and other stimuli to rapid germination of seeds and vigorous growth of plants are released by the gradual decomposition of humus in the soil, whether basically clay or sand. Commercially prepared humus can be used with advantage in Victory gardens, since it is odorless, clean and free from weed seeds, insects and diseases.

IN CHOOSING seeds for this year's gardens, the preference should be given to those vegetables which Canadian nutritionists have advocated as particularly good because of their "protective" qualities, their direct bearing on physical health. Included in the list are Swiss chard, leaf lettuce, kale, turnips, Brussels sprouts, broccoli, potatoes, cabbage, parsley, carrots, peas and tomatoes, all valued for their mineral and vitamin content. As appetites are stimulated by variety, the family menu might be broadened by the addition of such other palatable vegetables as beets, corn, salsify, beans, radishes and spinach, provided sufficient garden space is available.

Speaking of space, householders whose own gardens are too small for comprehensive vegetable growing, might very profitably in this year of threatened food shortage join forces in cultivating any vacant land made available to them for the season. Indeed, this "collective" gardening could be made a real neighborhood or community undertaking with generous returns in health and vegetables—and, scarcely less important, in a new "good neighbor" friendliness.

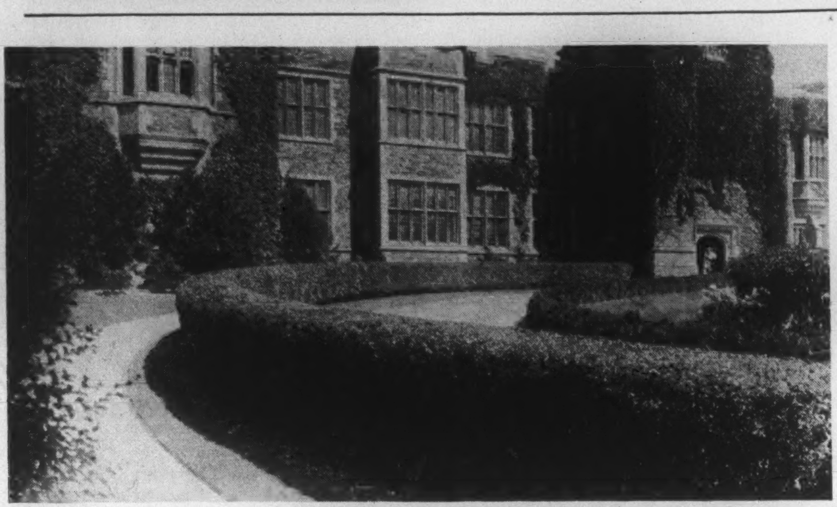
PLANTING TABLE

Vegetable	Feet of row per person	Seed or plants per 100 feet of row	Depth to sow seed —inches	Distance between rows	Distance between plants in rows —inches	Time of planting in open soil	Days to Harvest
Beans, Bush	10-15+	1 lb.	1-2	1½-2 ft.	2	May 15	50-70
Beans, Pole	5-10	½ lb.	1-2	1½-2 ft.	12	May 15	60-70
Beet	10-15+	1 oz.	½	1-1½ ft.	2-3	April 1-July 10	55-70
Broccoli, Early	5-10	65	plants	1½-2 ft.	18	April 1-15	10-60
Broccoli, Late	5-10	65	plants	1½-2 ft.	18	June 15-July 10	10-60
Brussels Sprouts	5 10	65	plants	1½-2 ft.	18	May 15-June 15	70
Cabbage, Early	5-10	65	plants	1½-2 ft.	18	April 1-15	70
Cabbage, Late	10-15	50-65	½	1½-2 ft.	18-24	June 15-July 10	110
Carrot	10-20+	¼ oz.	½	1-1½ ft.	2-3	April 1-July 10	65-75
Cauliflower, Early	5-10	65	plants	1½-2 ft.	18	April 1-15	60-70
Cauliflower, Late	5-10	65	plants	1½-2 ft.	18	June 15-July 10	60-70
Celery, Early	5-10	200	plants	1½-2 ft.	6	April 20-May 15	
Celery, Late	10-15	200	plants	1½-2 ft.	6	July 1-15	
Corn	15-50+	¼ lb.	2-2½	2-3 ft.	18-36	May 10-July 1	70-90
Cucumber	5-10	½ oz.	1-2	4-5 ft.	12-48	June 1-July 1	60-70
Eggplant	2-6	50-60	plants	2 ft.	18-24	June 1	70-80
Endive	2-5	1 pkt.	½	1½ ft.	6	April 1-15	90
Horseradish	1-2	100	plants	2 ft.	12	April 1-15	1 year
Kale	3-6	2 pkt.	½	1½-2 ft.	8	July 15-Aug. 1	55-60
Kohlrabi	3-6+	2 pkt.	1	1½-2 ft.	2-4	April 1-July 15	60
Leek	1-2	2 pkt.	1	1-1½ ft.	2-3	April 1-15	
Lettuce	5-10+	2 pkt.	½	1-1½ ft.	8-12	April 1-August 1	45-80
Onion	5-10	½ oz.	½	1-1½ ft.	2-4	April 15	
Onion	5-10	600	plants2-3	1-1½ ft.	3-4	April 1-15	115-135
Parsley	1-2	2 pkt.	½	1-1½ ft.	6	April 1-August 1	80
Parsnip	5-10	2 pkt.	¼	1½-2 ft.	3-4	April 15-30	110
Peas	10-30+	1 lb.	1-2	1½-2 ft.	2	April 1-30	60-85
Pepper	3-6	60-100	plants	1½-2 ft.	12-18	June 1	65-75
Potato	75-200	5-10 lbs.	2-4	2-2½ ft.	12-14	April & May	
Radish	3-6	2 pkt.	½	1-1½ ft.	2	April-August	28-35
Rhubarb	1-2	35-50	plants	3 ft.	24-36	April	
Rutabaga	5-10	2 pkt.	½	1½-2 ft.	4-6	June 15-30	100
Spinach	10-30	1 oz.	½	1-1½ ft.	3	April & August	40-45
N.Z. Spinach	5-10	1 oz.	½	1½-2 ft.	18	April 15	
Squash	5-10	½ oz.	1	6 ft.	6	June 1	
Swiss Chard	2-5	1 oz.	1	1-1½ ft.	6	April 1-May 1	55
Tomato	10-30	33	plants	3 ft.	36	May 25-June 1	75
Tomato (staked)	15-30	50-75	plants	2-2½ ft.	12-18	May 25-June 1	75
Turnip	5-10	2 pkt.	½	1-1½ ft.	3-4	April-August	50

This chart based on conditions in Central Ontario: subject to change elsewhere.

← Petunias and other annuals will add color to Victory gardens.

Richard Averill Smith photo.



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The Pattern of the War

BETWEEN THE THUNDER AND THE SUN, by Vincent Sheean. (Macmillans, $4.00.)

FROM the days of 1937 and 1938 when international Fascists were crucifying Democracy in Spain the author of this book thought and said openly that the whole world would soon be a battlefield. As a Leftist his opinions were pooh-pooh-ed by the Right in all countries and even by the Communists, much "Left-ier" than he. But he was a practiced observer, a knowledgeable person, at home in all the Capitals, an assiduous collector of knowing friends, a disciplined thinker and writer.

With a roving commission from the North American Newspaper Alliance he came to France, after the triumph of Franco and his borrowed bravoes. Before settling down he married the youngest daughter of Sir Johnston Forbes-Robertson and had a longish stay in Cannes and the neighborhood. There lived his newly-acquired aunt, Maxine Elliott, who terrified him by her unconscious splendor and swept him into an ultra-high society. To sit at dinner with the Windsors, Mr. Lloyd-George and Mr. Winston Churchill was surely to participate in an occasion. Archdukes were in the offing, and to quote Gilbert, "dukes were two-a-penny."

Then to meet one's in-laws in London, the noble Forbes-Robertson well into his eighties and his alluring and gracious chatelaine, once known to the world as Gertrude Elliott; there was a privilege, especially when literary and theatrical friends dropped in! Even to be noticed and playfully insulted by Bernard Shaw "was some'n." This portion of the book is a delight, airily written, and not without tenderness. For the whirlwind was approaching when the amenities of life would wither and blow away.

To be in Paris during "the phony war" was to see marvels. Politicians dominated by mistresses of incredible assurance and stupidity; leaders lying to the people; generals lying to the leaders—such a morass of incompetence as the world has not often seen. Mr. Sheean was in a position of an onlooker in Gadara watching the swine rushing down a steep place into the sea.

He escaped to London just before the German break-through in Belgium and settled for a while at the sea-side hamlet of St. Margaret's. He saw the spiritual change of the British people after the evacuation of Dunkirk. "The gentry's all gone away," said an old woman of St. Margaret's. "I never did 'old with going away the minute there's a bit of trouble." How the people of London stuck-it-out in the same spirit Mr. Sheean records with admiration.

Then at last Hitler attacked Russia—his Hess expedition having proved to be a dud—and the jig-saw puzzle was slowly forming. At last when the Japanese attacked Pearl Harbor the pattern was complete. The two ideologies, Freedom or Dictatorship, were locked in a struggle to the death.

This is a distinguished book, not only for its information but for the art of its construction and the grace and power of the writing.

Irreverence

THE PEOPLE'S MOUTHS, by Austin F. Cross. (Macmillans, $2.50.)

MOSTLY the Ottawa correspondents are a cagey lot combining an inner cynicism with an outward dignity. One and all arrive in the Capital as spirited Independents for the professional observation of the human comedy tends to the development of that state of mind. They expect to look on this new game with the detachment they had when covering a Presbyterian Assembly, an Anglican Synod, or a City Council. Some of them succeed, but others become hypnotized by Parliament and its meaning and sooner or later become straight Party men, no matter what paper or papers they represent. But whether partisans or not, the whole "bilin'" of them are the most furious patriots in Canada.

I wouldn't say that Austin Cross is a Liberal. He's too outspoken, too patronizing in his attitude towards the little tin gods of the Party. I can't classify him as a Progressive-Conservative though he is uncommonly tender towards Bracken who swallows and incorporates Parties as China swallows invaders. He's not a Social Credit man or a C.C.F.-er. Maybe he's just a newspaper-man taking a gander at his surroundings and putting his dignity in moth-balls for the duration.

For surely this is not a dignified book, although probably a true one. The epithet of "Wordy Willie" which he tacks on the Prime Minister because his speeches go on and on "like a Chinese play" has a reckless astringency, and to call Mr. Ilsley "a gaunt rufus-thatch" makes you think of a Sports writer doing a Baseball "lead."

Indeed that is the tone of the whole book, and it surely is entertaining. Mr. Cross describes Parliamentary procedure in a way that any sporting man can understand and his pen-pictures of all the great, the near-great and the back-benchers are not to be considered in the academic manner. And how deeply Mr. Cross hates Ottawa as a place of residence "nor tongue nor pen can show."

Going South

REDISCOVERING SOUTH AMERICA, by Harry A. Franck. (Longmans, Green, $6.50.)

SOME world-travellers who write books on their experiences, or who describe technicolored journeys in the movie theatres, have a certain loftiness of approach; as if saying, "You poor creatures, trotting up and down your little home ruts, look at me, broadened by travel."

Mr. Franck, in the early part of his book, shows traces of the habit, and assumes, perhaps too readily, that we have read his two South American travel-books published some twenty-five years ago. But whether we have or not he is sacrificing himself again to accommodate us and no doubt we should be properly appreciative.

After reading a while we do get into an appreciative state. As the author ranges through Columbia, Ecuador, Peru, Bolivia, Chile, the Argentine, Uruguay, Paraguay and Brazil he tells us a good deal about the racial origins and customs of the people, about their hard economic condition, about the fantasias of politics and government, about the clustered Germans here and there.

The economics and politics are "iced" by reports of pleasure trips here and yonder, to famous natural scenes, to ancient ruins or to modern cities. If you are disturbed by the sugar-coating perhaps the pill will taste better. For those who take their geography and history in the easiest way this book is exactly what they need.

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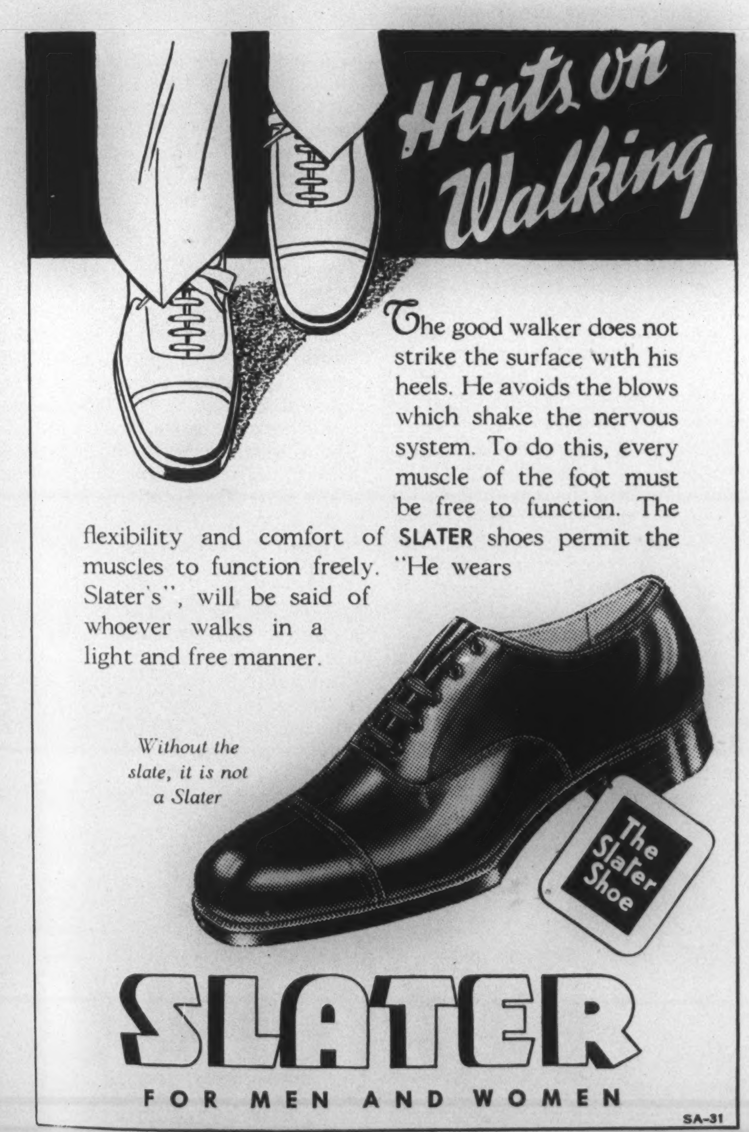

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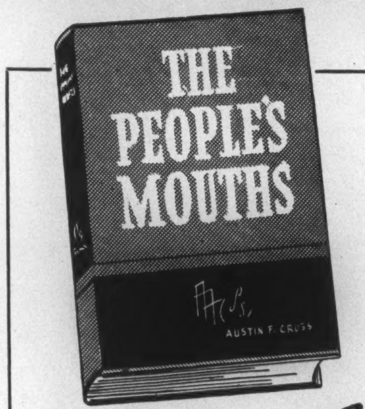

THE PEOPLE'S MOUTHS
AUSTIN F. CROSS

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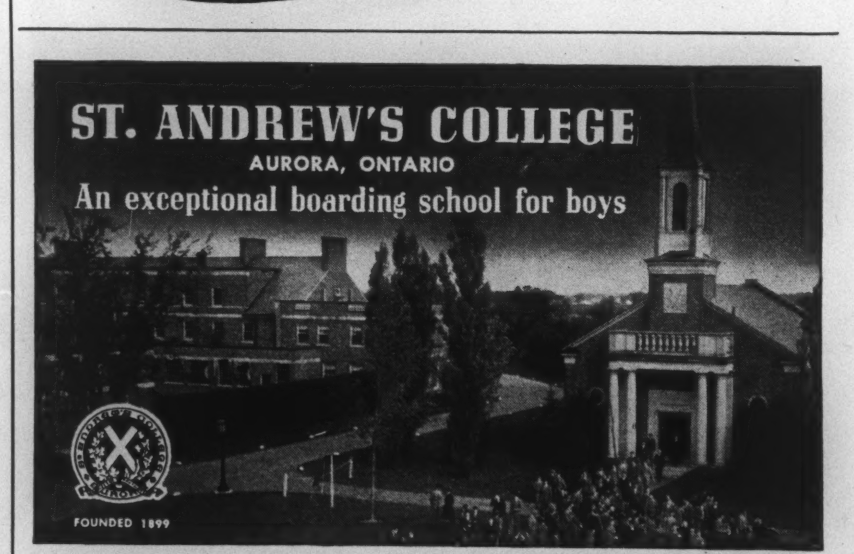

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WORLD OF WOMEN

And Now --- Priorities on Adoptions

BY A. C. FORREST

SOME years ago an American Sunday paper told the story of a very unusual divorce case following the birth of a "Pillow baby," and the disillusionment of a young husband.

It seems that a young wife was greatly distressed because she felt she was losing the love of her husband who had been greatly disappointed because she did not bear him a child. She had suggested they adopt a baby, but that had only made him angry.

Being an ingenious soul, she had arranged with her doctor to adopt a child on a certain date and deceive her husband about the matter. So she came home from visiting her Doctor's office one day with exciting news for her husband. She was going to have a baby, but she didn't say how.

For months the delighted father-to-be watched with admiration the changing form of his wife. She, in the meantime, was stuffing herself with rich and starchy foods and becoming fatter and fatter. In order to make the deception more realistic she began to wear a small pillow device, and whispered the good news to all her friends who began to knit and sew all sorts of little things.

Finally the time arrived. A room was arranged for in some private nursing home and off she went. The deception was successful and soon she was back home again, mother by proxy with her new baby, and her enraptured husband. But then something happened; some legal technicality turned up, the half-completed adoption was exposed, and the disillusioned husband started divorce proceedings.

Although that was a rare case of husband deception, "Pillow Babies" arranged to deceive the friends and neighbors, were not uncommon a few decades ago, when ill-informed people still cast a certain stigma on adoption. In those days many couples were willing to go through life childless, yet wanting children, rather than adopt a child. While at the same time orphanages, refuges, and "homes" were full of homeless children.

Demand Exceeds Supply

To-day it is quite different. So different that couples seeking to adopt a child sometimes have to wait their turn for many months, even years before a baby is found for them. Education has resulted in such a changed attitude that a good home can be procured for almost every adoptable child, and in most places the demand exceeds the supply. Babies too have to be rationed on a priority basis.

Only a few weeks ago a little mite which had been adopted just a few weeks before was baptized in a church. The young parents, were if possible more pleased, and excited, and proud, over their little baby, than the other parents at the service, over their own flesh and blood. But why shouldn't they have been? After all they had had to wait much longer than the other parents, for the Children's Aid Society which had arranged the adoption wasn't able to fill their application for a considerable time.

It's a fortunate thing that this change has come about, for the former unhealthy attitude towards adoption as reflected in such a harmless but silly deception as the "pillow baby" resulted in many tragedies. Children grew up with inferiority complexes; adoptions arranged by amateurs often turned out very unhappy; besides many children grew up without the advantages of a home and family life.

Bootleg Babies

Sometimes "Baby Hospitals" flourished in dark and unwholesome surroundings. There unprincipled practitioners and quacks plied a trade in bootleg babies, exploiting human ignorance and the fears of young unmarried mothers terrified at the thought of detection.

Because of a false technique and ignorance, many adopted children were never really adopted. Even since the war boys have been disillusioned in seeking birth certificates to find that they could not be procured; sometimes they find their adoption is not quite legal, and they are hurt to find that those they believed to be their real parents have deceived them as to the true nature of the relationship between them.

In Canada to-day almost all adoptions are arranged through the Children's Aid Societies. Most progressive doctors and clergymen arrange for those who come to them in trouble to have an interview with a member of the staff of the C.A.S. They also send to the C.A.S. those who wish to adopt a child. When this is done there is no publicity, the advice given is of the very best, and the arrangements made are almost always satisfactory.

Placing children for adoption is an art and a science. And when people arrange for an adoption through an inexperienced person they take grave chances. Some children are just not adoptable, and some folk wishing to have foster children are obviously not capable of caring for a child.

The theory followed is to place children in homes similar to those they would have had, had the circumstances of birth been different. For example a child born of University graduates will likely be placed in a home where there will be an opportunity for intellectual growth. A baby born to a mother with a low I.Q. will not be adopted by professional people who would wish to give their child the advantage of a higher education.

The Child's Background

Always a very careful examination of a home is made before an application for a child is filled. Just as careful study of the background of the child is made. In Ontario there is a two year probation period before the adoption is fully complete. In other provinces it varies in length. But everything possible is done to ensure that the adoption will be happy. Mr. Bert Beaumont, Managing-Director of the Hamilton C.A.S., which last year was given a top-grading in Ontario, reports that almost one hundred per cent of the adoptions arranged through the Hamilton Society are entirely happy.

Some people struggle along through life under the delusion that all adoptable children have been born out of wedlock. This erroneous idea may be a reason for the old-fashioned stigma attached to adoption. There are many other reasons why children become available for adoption. Orphaned at birth; born to parents who are unable to care for them properly because of accident, sickness or poverty; born to homes broken up for various reasons.

Another erroneous idea is that illegitimacy has simply soared since the beginning of the war, and that there should be a corresponding increase in numbers of such children to be adopted. There has been an increase in illegitimacy allright, but just about in proportion to what might be expected in the general excitement, crowded conditions, and moral let-down in wartime.

But despite this increase there is an actual decrease in the numbers of children available to-day. And almost every society in Canada has anxious applicants waiting for a child. One reason is that more young mothers are able to find work and support their own fatherless children. But the more important reason is that the attitude of people has been changing, and an enlightened public freed of its prejudices, is keen to provide homes in exchange for the joy of children in the house.

However, although there may not be enough babies to go around, most Societies have many older wards for whom they are seeking foster homes. In some cases the real parents are unable to care for their children, but are unwilling that they be adopted. For many reasons, but mostly through homes broken up by war conditions, there are many children without homes.

Foster Homes

These youngsters are boarded in foster homes where the C.A.S. administers the cost of board, clothing and other expenses, on a non-profit basis. The children go to school and church, and share in all family enterprises like any other member of the family, and usually become adapted in a short time to any changes necessary.

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WORLD OF WOMEN

Easter In Jerusalem, 1919

BY A. E. PRINCE

TO SPEND an Easter at Jerusalem is an experience which must kindle the imagination of anyone. To visit the Holy City at the first Easter after the end of what was then thought to be the last crusade, which had indeed given back Jerusalem to Christians, following nine centuries of Moslem domination, was a priceless privilege. Administrative duties did not permit me to leave Haifa and Mount Carmel by the beginning of Holy Week, nor did I tread in the footsteps of countless pilgrims and crusaders who have tramped all the way to Jerusalem.

On Maundy Thursday night, I travelled there in a comfortable train by the strategic railway recently built by Allenby's engineers. When Good Friday dawned I had arrived at Ludd, reputed to be the birthplace of St. George. Then the train began its toilsome, winding, picturesque ascent of the rugged Judaean plateau, with precipitous rocks rising up on either side of the track, which finally emerged in the open before the memorable panorama of Jerusalem itself.

The Holy City

There before us were the grey city walls, the graceful cupola of the sacred Moslem Mosque of Omar, the vivid green slopes of the Mount of Olives—and the dome of the Church of the Holy Sepulchre, where I practically lived for the next three days. Here at Eastertide the voice of prayer and praise is never silent. I had missed the Maundy service wherein the Latin Patriarch followed the example of Christ and washed the feet of the poor, and the Franciscans' nailing of a figure of Christ to the cross.

For the Good Friday Burial Service we went at ten o'clock at night into the superb Greek Orthodox chapel (directly facing the tomb of Christ) where there is the curiously flattened globe, said to be the very centre of the world, as shown in mediaeval maps.

Damianos, the venerable, long-bearded Greek Patriarch, changed his black stove-pipe hat for a gorgeous bejewelled mitre, and, arrayed in black velvet robes embossed with scriptural scenes and a sparkling diamond cross, he conducted an ornate ritual of prayers and antiphonal chants by three or four choirs of men and boys.

Then a long procession was formed in which everyone joined, clergy and laity. Among the latter was the British Military Governor of Jerusalem, General Ronald Storrs (whose brilliant reminiscences *Orientations* make such fascinating reading)—and the poor old wizened black-garbed Russian pilgrim-women, who fervently longed to die and leave their bones in a grave in the Holy City. Everyone carried tapers or tripod candles, and we all trailed through aisles and dim-lit ambulatories and up steep steps to the site of Calvary, marked by the Greek chapel, gleaming with precious stones and shining lamps. More chanting; more prayers (some in English for our benefit); and then about one o'clock in the morning came the climax when the body of Christ in effigy was conveyed with impressive solemnity from Calvary down to the chapel of the Holy Tomb, where it was reverently laid to await the Easter resurrection.

Miracle of Fire

The Ceremony of the Miracle of the Holy Fire followed on Saturday morning. Long before dawn, people holding unlit tapers had been crowding into the vast Rotunda, and by the time appointed were wrought up to a fearful state of excitement by their struggles for breathing space and their anticipation of God's sign, in the miracle of fire sent down from heaven. The Greek Patriarch and his ecclesiastics moved with difficulty around the packed Church, and then Damianos, alone, entered the darkened little chapel of the Tomb.

A long pause—then at last and suddenly from out of the small apertures on either side there issued long tongues of flame! The pilgrims rushed forward fanatically to light their tapers at the sacred fire. With amazing speed, the huge building from floor to remote ceiling was studded with lights kindled from the Tomb fire. Those in the galleries lowered candles on cords to be lit by those below.

The devout Orthodox believer keeps the flame alight the livelong year, and in pre-Soviet days ships were waiting at the port of Jaffa to carry the heaven-sent fire back to Russia to illumine the village shrines. In years past under the Turkish régime, many lives had been lost in this ceremony, owing to overcrowding and to fights with Catholics and Armenians who dared to dispute "the miracle." Even in this very quiet year 1919, there was an ugly fracas in which sticks and even swords were brandished and used; General Storrs and his police thrust their way to the surging scene of trouble and soon disarmed the turbulent.

On Easter eve the Christian Abyssinians held a strange and impressive service by moonlight on the roof of the Church of the Holy Sepulchre. Beside an imposing tapestry tent men performed a curious slow ritual dance, and a religious procession moved to the sound of weird, quavering oriental chants and a tom-tom.

Over the head of the chief priest his clergy carried a huge red parasol with a heavy fringe, doubtlessly needed in their tropical Ethiopian home to save his sacred head from the fierce sun of noonday but hardly essential for a Jerusalem silvery moon. No observer could ever forget the ecstatic devotion in the eyes of these ebony-skinned disciples of the Christ who gave his life for the black as well as the white races.

Easter Day was filled with the Pontifical High Mass of the Roman communion, the celebrations of the Greek Orthodox, the Armenians and the Copts, while the Anglicans were allowed to hold their first service in the Church of the Holy Sepulchre by the Greek Orthodox dignitaries.

In the evening a canon was formally inducted at St. George's Cathedral, an Australian. An Indian Moslem guard was mounted outside the Church of the Holy Sepulchre, a custom going back 1,300 years to Omar's prohibition of Moslems entering it. The triumph of Britain and overseas dominions made this a gladsome Eastertime.

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THE FEMININE OUTLOOK

A Thinking Cap For Housewives?

BY VIOLET ANDERSON

SOME day this war will come to an end and we shall have peace. All over the world people are asking themselves, "What sort of peace shall we have? What kind of world do we want?" In this country it is of course, "What do we want for Canada?" There does seem to be some vague agreement as to what we in Canada want. It includes employment for all, more satisfactory relations between labor and management in industry, better nutrition and housing, social insurance, more adequate health services, and so forth.

We want all these things, but few of us are clear as to how to get them, or what the process of "getting" implies.

We don't quite see ourselves continuing with the present rate of taxation, nor with the present amount of government control over our lives, nor with the present Dominion control over Provincial affairs. But it is possible that without these our hopes for a bigger and better Canada must remain unrealized.

It would seem high time to do some thinking on post-war reconstruction. The question remains as to who is to do the thinking.

There was a time when women believed so strongly in their value to the community that they fought tooth and nail to make their voice heard. They succeeded in getting the vote. And now the accusation is heard time and again, and rightly so, that we do nothing with it.

The truth of the matter is, elections are rare occurrences, and unlike weddings and births and diamond rings seem to excite a woman less because of their very rarity. The little familiar things of her life loom large in importance to her compared to anything so remote as an election. Perhaps she feels more important herself in her own daily activities, and much too insignificant when it comes to voting. Voting somehow seems dry dust and ashes. Nothing seems added to or taken away from life merely by voting.

Voile vs. Vote

For the housewife with small children, and it is she with whom we are particularly concerned here, it seems to matter far less that she cast a vote than that she solve the problems of Tommy's resistance to arithmetic, or Sheila's perennial headcolds, or the bedroom curtains which are now in shreds.

To such a housewife, the mere act of voting may seem rather futile. It is only when she takes the time to understand what is involved in the elections, to understand what problems are being decided, that there begins to stir in her some urge to take a stand. So, on occasions, stimulated by the talk around her, she does find time to learn what the issues are; she takes her stand (or that of her husband), and votes. And after that nothing further seems demanded of her, and she goes back to her bedroom curtains for another year or so.

There seems little use in struggling with involved political problems discussed in the newspapers, because, after all, she has nothing to do with them, and an evening spent trying to understand why Mr. Hepburn thinks thus and so of Mr. King seems just so much time wasted. There are so many other things to do. Life is so overwhelmingly full of hard work, and any time left over might be spent more pleasantly chatting a little with a neighbor on the phone, or listening to "The Shadow".

DISCOVERY

ON LOOKING backwards I can see
What was youth and vanity;
How youth's longing heart was set
Upon a gown of orchid net;
How wholly life could centre on
A dance that lasted until dawn.

If youth has follies, so has age,
Whose folly needs a finer gauge:
A pair of porcelains, polished, slight,
Two priceless chairs from Hepplewhite,
Replace the airy gown of net;
And while no longer silver dawn
Finds age dancing on the lawn,
It sometimes finds, at two or three,
A mystery novel on its knee.

—LENORE A. PRATT.

No one who isn't a housewife can imagine how crowded her life can be. If she has small children she has never the time to do one job from its beginning to its end without constant interruptions.

The question is not "Can a housewife think?" but "Can a housewife find time to think?" When she is through her work is she too tired to bother thinking?

There are many housewives who would relish some escape from constant housework, knowing that with release would come the desire and the ability to be of more use to the community. This war has placed those women firmly within their homes. Domestic servants have gone into munitions, and housewives are staying home. They have had no other choice. Yet the loss to the community may be considerable.

On the other hand, let us admit, there are the exceptional women, women who have either been graced with more energy than most, or have learned to use wisely what they have. They think nothing of raising six children, three dogs, four cats, and running a farm single-handed, still taking time off to serve on the Board of Education. More power to them. Undoubtedly there are many of us who could more nearly approach them if we didn't waste our energies creating fancy cookies.

Of course, if we didn't create a cookie or two someone would certainly tell us that home-making should be an "art", and that we had feet of clay. However, be that as it may, let us trot off on our feet of clay for an afternoon's discussion on politics, parking the children meanwhile on some resigned neighbor. Do we come home full of vim and vigor to produce a magnificent dinner and to battle joyfully with the children at bedtime? We do not. We come home and get dinner.

Thinking is hard work. As busy housewives we are not likely to indulge in it for the simple pleasure of feeling our gray matter heave. If we are rational beings, and a problem looms up, undoubtedly we try to solve it with some degree of reasoning, but only if the problem demands solution by us.

Germans and Blueberries

Some problems seem so remote that our consideration of them seems useless. Many discussion groups among housewives dwindle and die because their members vaguely feel their activities to be futile. No one really cares what we think should be done with Germany after the war. No one even knows we're thinking about Germany. It's a useless game, and we go back to our blueberries.

Now come along the problems of a post-war Canada. Is it going to do any good to find time in our busy lives to bother thinking about them?

Undoubtedly everyone is busy, and everyone has to face this question. We don't wish to sound as though we alone of all people were harried and worn with care. There are plenty of distracted doctors, overworked store clerks, not to mention the tired women munition workers, trying to run a home with one hand and do war work with the other. We are only one group among many, with no intention to sound like wailing banshees.

We are more than glad to have homes to work in and children to work for. Indeed, our attachment to these is too often the root of our limitations; nothing else seems so important to us. But they do keep us busier than the proverbial thingumbob on the hot griddle. We may well ask ourselves if it is worth the candle to do any additional thinking, in view of our failure to see what good it can do. We can't budge far from our back doorsteps. We still have the carrots to tend and the porridge to make. Where are we going to go to make our thinking effective if we *do* think, if, sitting down amongst the turnips, we *do* decide just what we consider is adequate housing for Canada?

We Are the Public

Actually, of course, we know we should do it. Regardless of our vague sense of futility, we somehow know that democracy is based on public opinion, and what we, millions of us, think, does matter. It matters that we vote, and vote with judgment. Our apathy can only be an invitation to certain groups of people to run things to please themselves without regard for the rest of us. Our vigilance, our discussion, our dislike of certain conditions and our desire for others, our general hullabaloo—can keep a politician on his toes.

We shall have largely ourselves to blame if post-war Canada is not the Canada we wish it to be. Political action is undoubtedly best, but failing the time and energy for that, certainly the housewife should take time off from her knitting to discover what she thinks.

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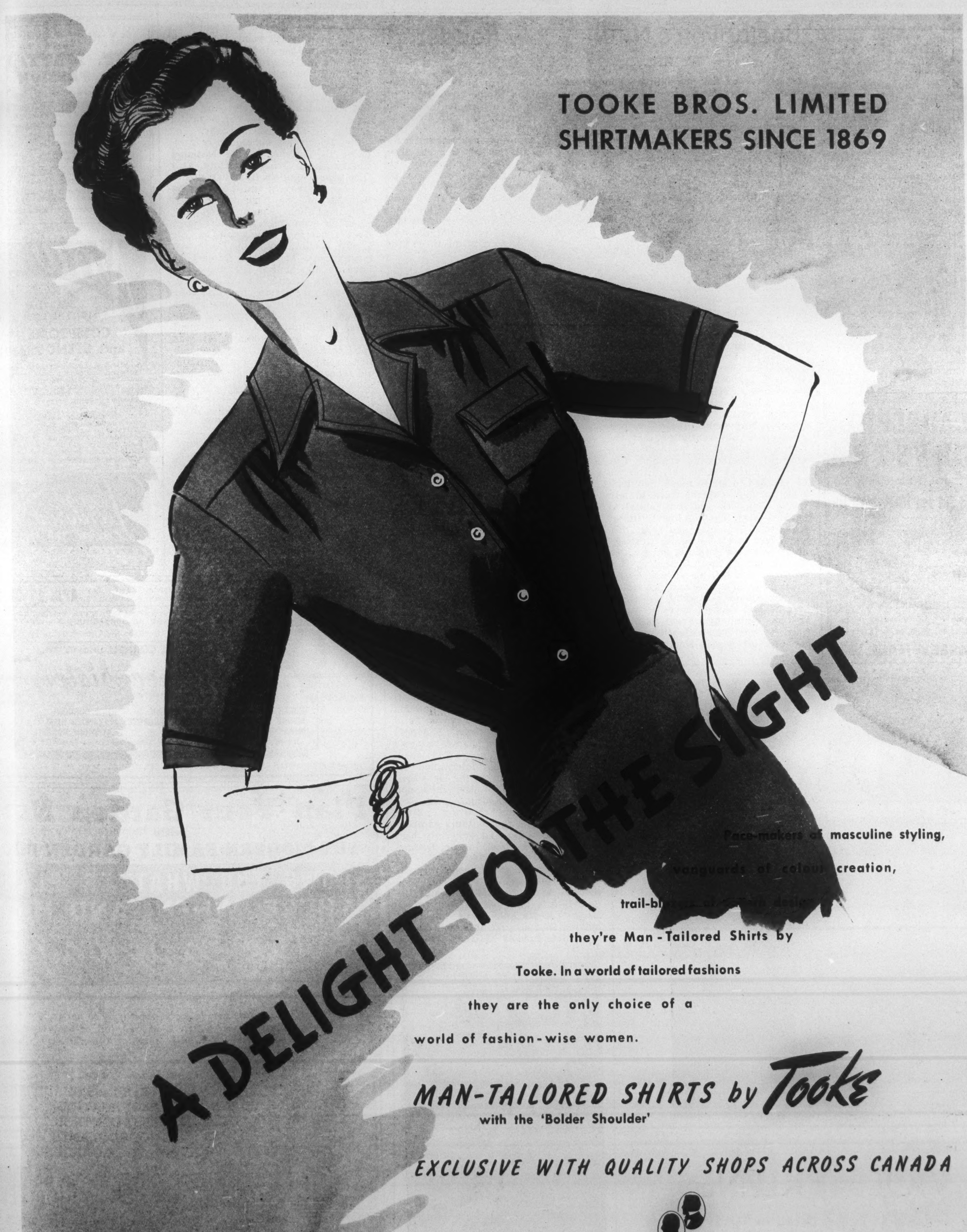

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MUSICAL EVENTS

Beethoven's Ninth Nobly Rendered

BY HECTOR CHARLESWORTH

IN THE whole domain of music I suppose no work has roused ordinary people to a greater height of ecstasy than Beethoven's Ninth Symphony, with its choral finale. Certainly none has roused commentators, temperamentally equipped to write in that vein, to such a flow of rhapsodical utterance. It is a work in which all conductors glory when they can assemble forces equipped to adequately present it. It demands much more than any of Beethoven's other symphonies; highly efficient chorus and soloists with voices able to stand the strain of terrific tonal demands. The story goes that Beethoven, whose deafness had made him negligent of the limitations of the human larynx, when told prior to the first performance at Vienna in 1824, that there were no available choristers who could sing certain passages, dismissed the protest with the order, "Find singers who can!" Apparently they were found. Beethoven, conducting the first performance himself, could not hear a note, nor the stupendous applause which followed the finale. It was only when he turned and faced the audience that he realized from the spectacle of its demonstrations that his Symphony, on which he had worked sporadically for years, was a triumph unparalleled in his previous career.

The pessimism of Beethoven's friends as to the possibility of obtaining a proper rendering of the choral movement has been belied on many occasions in the twelve decades that have since elapsed; never more markedly so than by the performances of Canada's historic organization, the Mendelssohn Choir. When, before the last world war, the Choir sang it in New York and other American centres, it served to give them lustrous fame as the finest choral organization in North America. Earlier flights of choristers trained by Dr. Vogt and Dr. Fricker sang it under such famous conductors as Emil Paur, Frederick Stock and Leopold Stokowski, with the orchestras of which they were the directing heads. Yet one can sincerely say that never in days gone by did one receive a greater thrill than from Sir Ernest MacMillan's presentation last week. It also gave deep satisfaction to note the unassailable evidence of musical progress. For this, unlike the early renderings, was what might be termed a "self-contained" production. Choir, conductor, orchestra, soloists, were all our own.

In Mr. Mazzoleni's informative program note he mentioned that the Ninth Symphony had been related to much of Beethoven's creative life. While a pianist in his early twenties he planned to set to music Schiller's "Ode to Joy" (which, truth to tell, seems bombastic and sentimental to modern ears). He then knew little of orchestral technique, and three decades were to elapse before this ambition took final form. We know also that though his Ninth Symphony was produced in 1814, his silence as regards music in this form which lasted ten subsequent years did not mean that he had decided never to write another symphony. From 1815 onward he was intermittently making notes for an opus in D minor which took decisive form in 1822. He pondered long as to the advisability of yielding to his desire to make the final movement choral with a setting of Schiller's "Ode" and in 1823 sketched a purely instrumental ending as an alternative. But the urge born in his youth fortunately triumphed. The problem was how to fit it into the symphony without sacrificing unity of effect. Those who listen attentively note how he overcame the problem. He begins his last movement by recapitulating the quasi-tragic subjects of the three preceding movements.

Gloriously Sung

The work was gloriously sung by the Mendelssohn Choir who under Sir Ernest's inspiring leadership gave all they had in the way of fervent expression and tonal volume. The orchestra and soloists brought to their task equal fervor and enthusiasm. The unforced brilliance of utterance that marked the singing of the soprano, Jean Pengelly, and the tenor, William Morton, on whom most demands are made, was thrilling; and they were admirably backed by Mary Palmateer, alto, and Eric Tredwell, baritone.

One of the most important choral and orchestral works inspired by the First World War was a Trilogy, "The Spirit of England". The words were by Lawrence Binyon, who died recently in his 74th year. He was at that time on the staff of the British Museum and regarded as the greatest English authority on Chinese art. The three poems were first published in 1916 when the fortunes of the Allies seemed at a low ebb, and were soon given a moving and beautiful setting by Sir Edward Elgar. The entire Trilogy was subsequently introduced to Toronto by the National Chorus under Dr. Albert Ham, at a time when countless Canadian homes had been bereaved; and the effect on listeners of one lyric particularly, "For the Fallen", was profound. Last week an even finer and more poignant rendering was given by Sir Ernest, preliminary to the Beethoven masterpiece, and again proved to have an appeal that lay above and beyond its specific musical interest.

Though the taste for unaccompanied choral singing, once widespread in all English-speaking countries, has diminished, my personal love for it has remained. It was good to hear it beautifully exemplified in three noble works from the old repertory of the Choir: Mendelssohn's impressive "Judge Me, O God"; Elgar's gracious "My Love Dwelt in a Northern Land" (with Andrew Lang's charming word pictures); and "Cherubim Song", perhaps the most exalted of Tschaikowsky's liturgical works. In attack, tone, diction and shading, the renderings were admirable.

An Easter Occasion

On Easter Sunday afternoon Verdi's Manzoni Requiem will be broadcast from Toronto, with the Toronto Symphony Orchestra, the Mendelssohn Choir and a notable quartet of vocalists. Sir Ernest Macmillan will conduct.

THE THEATRE

Disney -- Stokowski

BY J. E. MIDDLETON

WALT DISNEY'S whimsy in high gear is revealed in "Fantasia" which is at the Royal Alexandra Theatre this week. The "cuts" which were necessary for the movie-theatres have been restored and the devotees of the Disney cult have a large and a full evening.

Here is a noble orchestra under the command of Leopold Stokowski, whose sensitiveness and power as a conductor none can deny. The program, from Bach to Dugas, is interesting, even thrilling. And then comes Mr. Disney, determined to improve it by picturing the ideas and fancies which the music calls up. So he splashes color-masses at random, he invents "darling" little fairies, nymphs and centaurs gamboling in the wood and generally has a whale of a time, in the Disney manner.

For program music, especially of a humorous trend, like "The Sorcerer's Apprentice", the result is gaiety in a high degree, but for a Bach "Toccata and Fugue" the plan induces that strange infection called musician's itch.

Robert J. B. Fleming who for the second year in succession won the scholarship award for an original musical composition, offered by the Canadian Performing Right Society.

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THE FILM PARADE

It Pays to Be Bad

BY MARY LOWREY ROSS

"IT'S very difficult to play the part of a perfectly good man," Sir Cedric Hardwicke remarked ruefully of his own performance as a flawlessly pure ecclesiastic in a Lloyd Douglas screen drama. Not only difficult, Sir Cedric, but peculiarly unrewarding. The exemplary characters leave practically no impression on the screen. It's the bad ones we remember.

It's rather dismaying to contemplate the essential liveliness of bad behavior, but it can hardly be denied. An Adolf Hitler for instance, can always snatch away the limelight from such exemplary world-planners as Sir Norman Angell or even Sir William Beveridge. However, this is just a film column and no place for a discussion of the special dynamics of good and evil, so it's enough perhaps to point out that the way to build a solid screen career is to create a good arresting legend of greed, ruthlessness, cunning and general diablerie.

Consider for instance the number of our male stars who have taken the gangster road to screen fame—Edward G. Robinson, George Raft, Clark Gable, Humphrey Bogart, and right on up to the current Alan Ladd; not to mention those nasty little juveniles, the Dead End Kids. Robert Montgomery walked out on his charming scamp roles to play at his own insistence the part of the psychopathic murderer in "Night Must Fall". Even such naturally mild and amiable actors as Randolf Scott and Herbert Marshall have found it necessary occasionally to take a hand at cunning and thuggery. Villainy pays off on the screen, as any number of stars can testify, and the more unmitigated the villainy the higher the payoff. But nobody, nobody has ever built a screen career out of being simply, consistently and edifyingly good.

Feminine stars were a little slow in discovering the rich possibilities of vicious behavior. There have always been screen sirens of course, but these were just hyper-sexed young women of limited mentality. It wasn't till Bette Davis came along that we got a real screen baddie, a girl who was mean clean through with an icy meanness that was lighted but never warmed by a phosphorescent glow of sex. Miss Davis has been alternating good and bad roles ever since and it's worth noting that she is chiefly esteemed for every second picture.

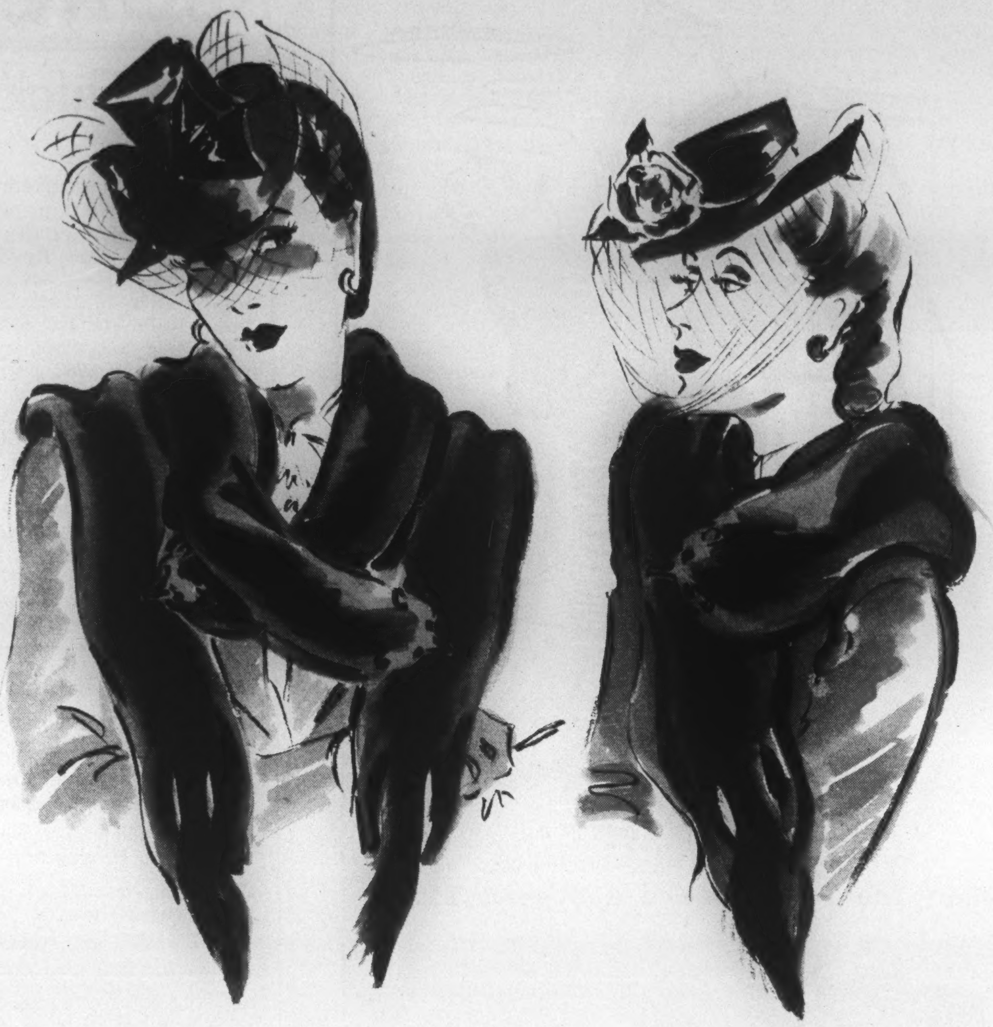
FOR a long time Bette Davis had the field practically to herself. Feminine stars seem to have an aversion to presenting themselves as psychic monsters, even when they are allowed to be surpassingly dressed for the part. However, Ida Lupino has recently entered the screen vice ring, and within a comparatively short time has become Miss Davis's liveliest competitor as the girl you would least like to be left alone with.

Miss Lupino, it will be remembered, graduated from roles of mere degradation and despair to the part of the housekeeper murderess in "Ladies in Retirement". She had the disadvantage of following on Miss Flora Robson, and with the best will in the world to murder she looked far too slight and youthful for the part—it was impossible for instance to imagine her garotting a muscular middle-aged lady and then, single-handed, hoisting the body into a wall-oven. However, she proved what she could do, and in her latest film "The Hard Way" she has a role perfectly suited in every respect to her menacing talent. She's a ruthless lady promoter here who exploits her younger sister (Joan Leslie), advancing her by fair means or foul to top rank as a Broadway musical star. In the process she arranges, then ruins, her sister's marriage, puts the fine finishing touch on the career of a decaying Broadway star, drives her sister to drink and her brother-in-law to suicide, and finally when everything, including her own ambition, is completely destroyed, drops into the river.

It isn't a new story but it is exceptionally well written, and it is beautifully played with an exceptionally fine and moving performance by Jack Carson as the simple-hearted hoofer that Miss Lupino's ambition destroys. It's Ida Lupino herself, however, who gives the whole thing its hard glittering edge. In fact this film places her side by side with Miss Davis on the very highest level of feminine hatefulness.

SIR CEDRIC was probably right about the almost insurmountable difficulties of playing a perfectly good character on the screen. Mother Hardy (Fay Holden) of the Hardy series, for instance, is a perfectly good character. In "Andy Hardy's Double Life", the most recent of the series, she is kind, loving, selfless, unworldly, and almost completely witless. The good Judge (Lewis Stone) is very little better. Andy (Mickey Rooney) and his various girl friends are unchanged. They will probably remain perpetually adolescent, just as the Judge and Mrs. Hardy will remain perpetually kind and indulgent and the whole series perpetually inane.

Gertrude Musgrove, Judith Anderson and Katharine Cornell in Chekhov's comedy "The Three Sisters" which comes to the Royal Alexandra Theatre for a three-day engagement (four performances), beginning April 22.



Aristocrats of Furs!

CANADIAN MINKS AND SILVERS

Accent the slim perfection of your Easter suit, suit-dress or casual coat with a mink or gloriously silvered fox piece! These are practically year 'round furs, for there are very few weeks in the year when they can't be worn. That makes them a most worthwhile investment, as they'll give you years of warmth and pleasure.

***4-Skin Mink Scarf**

Deep dark brown skins, full and rich looking. As sketched, $100

***2-Skin Mink Scarf**

Full-furred glowing dark brown skins. As sketched, $69

Other minks, $20 and upward a single skin

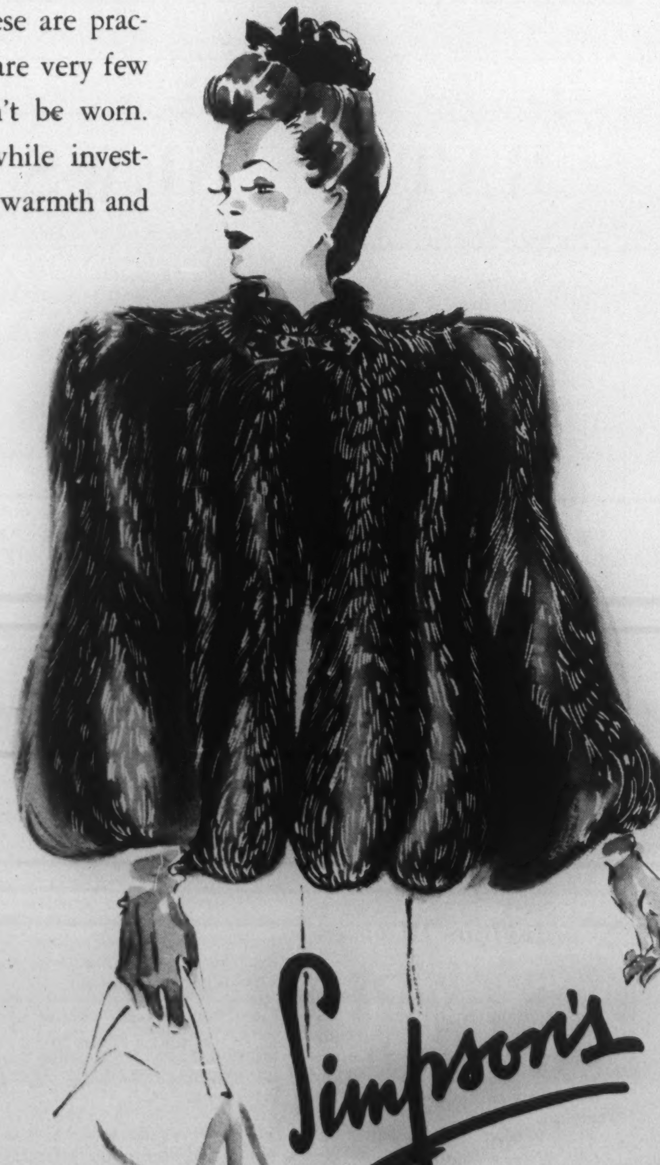
***Silver Fox Jacket**

One of a collection featuring hand-picked skins, carefully matched, $295

***Twin "Silvers"**

Deep-furred, exquisitely matched skins ablaze with silver. They range in price from 29.95 skin

THIRD FLOOR



CONCERNING FOOD

"Thick or Thin, Madam?"

BY JANET MARCH

THERE was a cartoon in "The New Yorker" not long ago comparing the news facilities of this war with earlier ones. Paul Revere was shown leaning over his saddle and giving the inhabitants of a small village some beautifully concise data as to just what had happened in the fighting yesterday. In 1943 a worried looking little man was sitting on a modernistic chair listening to a radio blaring "It is rumored from Stockholm that —" and a wealth of indefinite conjecture followed.

It's going to take us years and years to discover the plain facts of this war. I can foresee us all reading and reading after the armistice to enlighten ourselves on what really happened in Kharkov, the whys of Tunisia, and what was agreed on at Casablanca. We'll all be in spectacles and the old people's home before we know all.

One of the facts that does come out when an eyewitness alights at one of those un-named Eastern or Western ports is that the food within the Axis lines, or at least that offered to United Nations personnel, is extremely indifferent. There is a monotony even about the description which is usually this—"A kind of watery soup with black bread." It's too bad that soup, that pleasant start to a meal, should be so insulted by the Germans and the Japs. Not even Goebbels can talk a soup pot into producing good soup with just a turn of the tap. I can imagine that people who have been interned will look suspiciously for some time on any semi-liquid which is served them in a soup dish.

Us fortunates who sit back in comfortable Canada can enjoy our soup undiluted. With enough solids added it can be the backbone of the meal, or clear with sherry it may be just the appetizer at the start. Thick soup, these days seems to be more popular. We haven't time to fuss with clearing consommé, and we should get nourishment from everything we eat. Almost any cook can turn out a good thick soup in a short time.

Nowadays we are all being taught to be more intelligent about cooking vegetables so that the vitamins aren't all boiled off into the air or pitched down the drain. Use as little water as you can and don't cook a minute more than you have to, then save the water and use it for soup. If you save a little of the vegetable itself it's a good idea—small squares of carrot, a couple of spoonfuls of very finely chopped spinach, some cubes of potatoes. Then all you need to do is to make a white sauce and when it has thickened add the vegetable juice and the vegetables. Season well and if the taste, although you know it to be bursting with vitamins, isn't all it might be, add a little Bovril. Luckily it is one of the things you can still get.

One of the most moving parts of "In Which We Serve" is the sequence showing the Navy evacuating the Army from Dunkirk. Below decks the ragged soldiers are packed so close they can hardly move their arms, and the Navy serves them cocoa from a boiler, "I never thought I'd be so glad of a cup of cocoa!"

On the bridge there was a conversation in that curious clipped English accent. "Just Bovril rather heavily larded with sherry," says Captain Coward Kinross.

"Really I'll remember that for my mess," says the Army as they steam under the white cliffs of Dover which sported no blue birds the day they evacuated Dunkirk.

If you haven't any vegetable juice waiting to be used in the refrigerator potato soup is always good.

Cream of Potato Soup

4 potatoes
1 onion
2 tablespoons of butter
2 tablespoons of flour
1 quart of milk
1 bay leaf
1 stalk of celery
Pepper
Salt

Cut the potatoes into pieces and put them to boil in as little water as you can. When they are half cooked add the onion (chopped), the bay leaf and the stalk of celery and boil till the potatoes are cooked. Then put through the ricer. Make a white sauce with the butter, flour and milk and when it has thickened slightly add the potato mixture and season. Be sure to put in enough pepper as potato soup can do with a surprising lot. Add chopped parsley and serve with fried croutons, which can be made in a minute if you have a little bacon fat in which to fry small squares of bread.

Clam Soup

Clams seem still to adorn the shelves where canned fish used to live and where now hardly a small sardine is to be seen. Try making them into soup.

1 can of clams
1 cup of cooked rice
½ onion
2½ tablespoons of butter or fat
2 tablespoons of flour
1 pint of milk
Cayenne
Salt

Open the clams and save the liquor in the can. Cut them up into small pieces being particularly careful to chop the part which looks like yellow elastic into small pieces, as it is very tough. Chop the onion and sauté it in the fat. Then stir in the flour, add the milk and clam liquor, and stir till it thickens. Then add the clams and rice and season to taste, putting a sprinkle of cayenne on each plateful just before serving.

FULL CIRCLE BACK

We've gone full circle backward to
The simple things grandmother knew

Thanks to rationed gas and tire
We spend an evening by the fire

In low-heeled shoes, we walk on air
We're snug in woollen underwear

Time marches on, but back we drift
And guess what's fashionable—
thrift!

—MAY RICHSTONE.

Prescription for .Spring fever — one perfectly tailored gabardine suit plus several well-chosen accessories such as the alligator bag, suede gloves and pumps worn by Deanna Durbin. Her pillbox has a draped wimple arrangement becomingly caught at one side by a jewelled ornament.

You Are Not Required
To Be A Jack-in-the-Box
When The Lady Enters a Second Time

McCORMICK'S
JERSEY CREAM
SODAS
ALWAYS IN GOOD TASTE

McCORMICK'S
JERSEY CREAM SODAS

RATION NEWS

Sugar for Rhubarb

No. 1 Spare "B" (blue) coupon in Ration Book 2 may now be used to buy one pound of sugar. This extra allowance can be used for cooking rhubarb as it comes on the market. A pound of sugar will sweeten 5 pounds of rhubarb. The coupon will expire for consumers on May 31.

Butter Coupons

Butter coupons Nos. 1 2, 3, 4 and 5 are now good, but all expire April 30. Butter coupon No. 6 is valid April 17; No. 7 on April 24; No. 8 on May 1; No. 9, May 8. All these coupons expire May 31.

Meat Rationing

It has been announced that meat rationing will go into effect in May. Watch your newspapers for details. One reason for rationing meat is that 40% of Canada's meat production is going overseas.

Contagious Diseases

The Department of Pensions and National Health has expressed the opinion that there is no greater infection hazard in handling ration books from a quarantined household than would occur when handling bread tickets, money, milk tickets, etc. from the same household. In cases of virulent smallpox special precautions should be taken and arrangements made with a Branch of the Ration Administration.

Lost Ration Books

If you lose a Ration Book apply to the nearest Branch of the Ration Administration, or Local Ration Board, and make a sworn statement. A Ration Card will be issued for a 30 day period while investigation is conducted. Persons finding Ration Books or Cards must send them to a Branch of the Ration Administration, or a Local Ration Board, as it is against the law to have in your possession a ration book or card not belonging to a person in your household.

Sugar for Home Canning

For Institutions—Quota users who have made a practice of home canning may obtain Canning Sugar Applications by applying to any Branch of the Ration Administration.

For Homemakers—Those who have mailed Applications for Canning Sugar will receive their Canning Sugar Coupons by mail before June 1st.

This column will appear in this newspaper every week to keep you up-to-date on Ration News. Clip and keep for reference.

RATION ADMINISTRATION
THE WARTIME PRICES AND TRADE BOARD

5R

TIPS FOR TEA-STRETCHERS

1

Measure; don't guess. Save a spoonful today; enjoy a cup tomorrow.

2

Use only young TENDER leaves. More fragrance . . . more flavor . . . more satisfaction . . . in every cup! Ask for—and be sure you get—Tender Leaf Tea!

TENDER LEAF TEA
Superior Quality
TENDER LEAF TEA

At your grocer's in two convenient sizes . . . also in improved FILTER tea balls.

BLENDED AND PACKED IN CANADA

CONCERNING FOOD

Making the Most of Rations

BY PEARL BINDER

BELIEVE it or not, before this war I had never so much as boiled an egg. Now you should just see what I can cook. Forgive my pride but really I have occasion. I attribute my success to the fact that I had to learn to cook during the London blitz of 1940.

If you have to learn to cook when supplies are irregular, the gas likely to be turned off altogether at crucial moments, and the extreme probability of the whole family having to withdraw to the shelter just as you are serving dinner, you really do learn to cook. That is, you learn to produce a palatable meal out of next to nothing in the teeth of considerable inconvenience.

Since the blitz my family has increased from one baby daughter to three lusty children plus another two hungry evacuees. Today I never cook for less than seven, frequently more.

And this is the first secret of wartime cooking. With so much vital war work crying for attention, it is really not worth while to cook for two people, let alone one. If two or more families agree to pool their rations, the food will go much farther and only one cook is necessary. We in England are not usually as matey as you friendly Canadians, but this war is teaching us something.

Another most important factor in wartime catering is to bring children in on it. I always tell our children what our Food Minister, Lord Woolton, is trying to do, and invite their collaboration. I find an appeal to eat up all the potatoes and not leave a tiny scrap of breadcrust—because we are all soldiers fighting for freedom—has a magical effect. And not only the children. My own husband, for some reason I can never fathom, detests porridge; but when, on leave from the army, there is nothing else for breakfast, he follows the example of the children and meekly chokes it down.

Wartime is not the time for being finicky over food. The housewife must do her best to provide as varied a menu as she possibly can, and the family must staunchly back her up by eating whatever they get.

We Have Enough

Food rationing in this country, though stringent, is so well-balanced that it is ample to live and work hard on. I find the most difficult item is scarcity of sugar. But then we have a lot of children and we grown-ups all take (or would like to take) sugar in our tea. I try to make the sugar ration last longer by sweetening puddings with golden syrup (molasses I think you call it), which is rationed on points.

We don't do too badly for milk as we have priority milk for the three youngest children. We could do with fruit, but we are very grateful for the lend-lease orange juice which is keeping our little ones so fit. Fish supplies, alas, are irregular. Otherwise we would have fish twice a week for our main meal.

The meat ration is small but with skill I can make the Sunday joint last till Tuesday. The rest of the week we dine off liver, or a casserole containing a lot of vegetables and a little meat (with a kidney too, occasionally, if we are lucky), or spaghetti with cheese sauce, or sausages. I find a tin of Prem or one of your admirable tinned meats (which are rationed, but a windfall) a welcome supplement.

Cheese is reasonably plentiful and an excellent standby. Oddly enough it is one of those foods which one likes progressively the more one eats of it. Of course we don't get the dozen or so delicious varieties of cheese we enjoyed before the war. We get cheddar cheese only, but it is very good for us and the children love it. We keep a bowlful of grated cheese on the table and the children sprinkle it over their vegetables.

Cheddar cheese is a British cheese first made in the seventeenth century. It is a pale yellow in color and its texture is flaky but firm. Its flavor is "nutty."

Here is a recipe for a tasty dish in which cheese and the ever-useful potato play a mutually effective part.

Welsh potato pie is a dish for a hungry family. It is very easy to prepare, takes only about twenty-five minutes to cook and it does not need an oven.

3 lbs. potatoes
1 lb. leeks (or celery or mixed vegetables)
¾ lb. cheese
Rasher of bacon (if possible) or a tablespoon of fat
Pepper and salt to taste.

Scrub the potatoes, slice in two, lengthways, and cook. Prepare leeks (or celery or mixed vegetables) and parboil on top of potatoes for about ten minutes. Remove leeks, drain, cut into pieces one inch in length, fry until tender with the chopped bacon. Grate or slice cheese. When the potatoes are ready, drain and dry off; cover the bottom of a large pie-dish with half of them. Then spread leeks and bacon over, add a layer of cheese, cover with the rest of potatoes. Finish with a layer of cheese. Brown under the grill for five minutes or in front of a hot fire.

We do get a very occasional chicken which we boil before roasting for the sake of the soup. Here I must put in a good word for soup. It turns the flimsiest supper into a meal. And much as I loathe them let me also put in a good word for the humble rabbit. He is doing his bit on countless British tables today. If you live in the country you can wrest a lot of dinners off the land. We have shot rabbits and wood-pigeons in our own garden (where they had no right to be anyway), and one Sunday my husband miraculously caught a trout from our muddy brook just in time for supper.

We Eat It Up

We try not to leave a scrap of food. Vegetables left over from dinner we turn into a supper salad with the addition of white sauce, mayonnaise being off the market. We try to save fuel in every way we can. Only one fire in the house at a time. When the drawing-room fire is lit we let the kitchen fire go out. And we roast potatoes for supper in the hot ashes. We never light the gas stove without using all three shelves, sometimes cooking the next day's dinner at the same time.

We are all working pretty hard. I do evening war-work besides running my large family, and everyone I know does at least two jobs. We aim at getting one big meal a day (in my household it is the mid-day meal).

Here are two more wartime dishes:

Cabbage With Dumplings

1 cabbage
2 pints stock or water
Lump of fat or dripping
Salt and pepper
2 or 3 bacon rinds

Dumplings

4 ozs. flour
½ oz. suet or fat
½ teaspoon baking powder
Pinch salt
Mixed herbs
Water to mix

Prepare and cut the cabbage into shreds. Melt the fat in a pan. Toss the cabbage in the hot fat for a minute or two with the bacon rinds cut in small pieces. Pour over boiling water or stock and cook for twenty minutes. Meanwhile make the dumplings with flour, fat, baking powder, salt and herbs, mixing to a stiff dough with water. Season the soup and drop in the dumplings. Cook quickly for ten minutes. Serve at once.

Yorkshire Pudding

1 egg (reconstituted)
4 ozs. national (wholewheat) flour
½ pint of milk
Salt
1 knob dripping or fat

Beat egg well. Mix flour and salt. Make a hole in the centre and put in the egg and sufficient milk to make a stiff mixture. Beat well, add the rest of the milk, put aside for one hour. Heat the fat well in a baking tin and pour in the batter. Cook in a brisk oven for about thirty minutes. To this foundation recipe diced cooked vegetables and chopped cooked meat can be added. The addition of fresh or dried fruit makes an attractive sweet dish. The same mixture can be used for pancakes. Pour by spoonfuls on to a piping hot greased pan or hotplate.

One thing we are quite determined on. No matter how limited our rations we still invite an occasional guest. This is more than a social pleasure. Like lipstick and military bands it is good for the morale. In our case we always have my husband's faithful corporal in to share our Sunday dinner. Nor have any of our children missed a birthday party since war began, though the party has frequently been little more than an ordinary tea with birthday candles, a little ingenuity and last year's party-frocks.

Let us remember that it is reputedly due to the recurrent famines in China that the Chinese menu is so varied and delicious, for the Chinese have had to learn to make practically everything edible.

I am sure I needn't caution anyone so naturally gay as you Canadians to keep cheerful, but honestly it does help the food situation to make a joke of the difficulties and invite the family to laugh too. Don't let us be martyrs. We and you are still by far the best-fed people in the world.

For a ZESTFUL Meal

★ A thick sauce from the English recipe that adds the crowning touch of savour to all meat and fish dishes.

17

C&B THICK SAUCE BY CROSSE & BLACKWELL
SHAKE THE BOTTLE WELL
C&B
THICK SAUCE

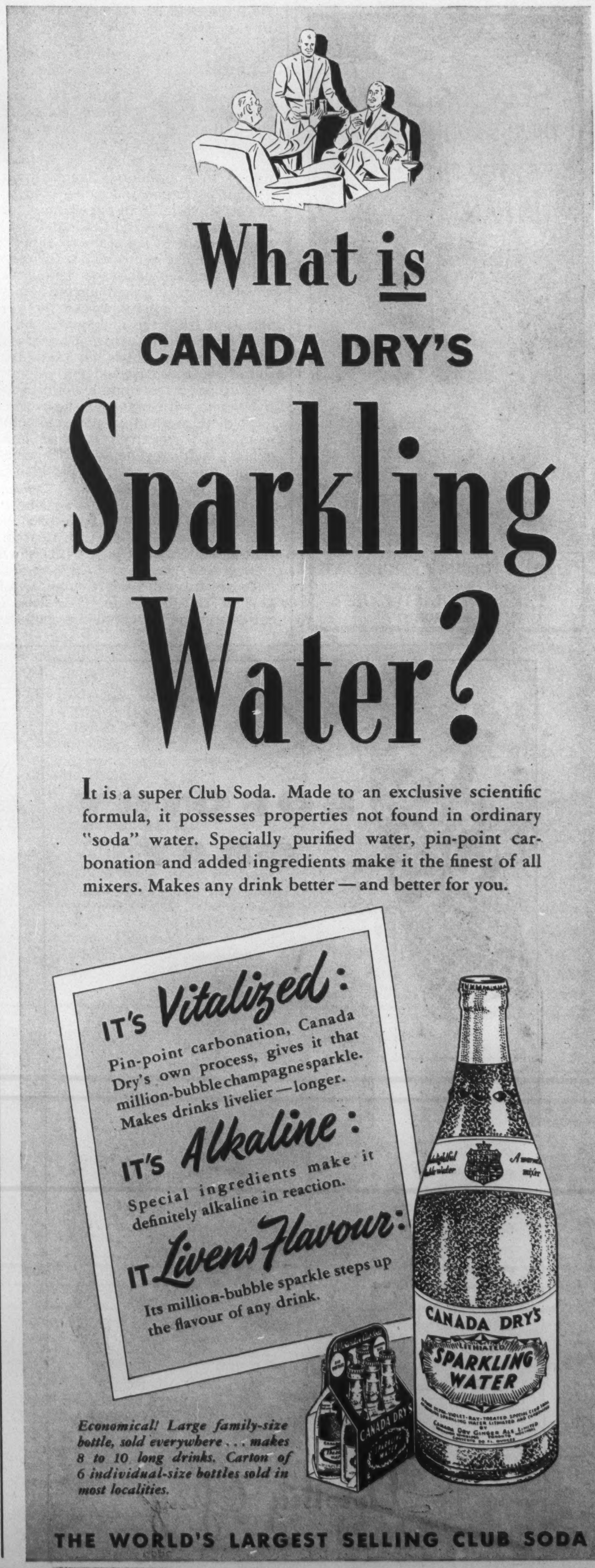
HERE'S HOW I MAKE COFFEE GO FURTHER

FIRST of all—buy coffee for flavor! *I* use super-rich Chase & Sanborn Coffee!

Then I make it a rule to keep coffee in an air-tight container. And to get the right strength, I always measure the coffee and water carefully. Of course, I keep the coffee-pot scoured clean, and make only the exact amount of coffee needed—never more. And I serve it as soon as possible.

But getting plenty of flavor in the first place is most important! So I say—be sure you get super-rich Chase & Sanborn Coffee. More flavor ounce for ounce. Remember —quality coffee goes further.

CHASE & SANBORN COFFEE


What is CANADA DRY'S Sparkling Water?

It is a super Club Soda. Made to an exclusive scientific formula, it possesses properties not found in ordinary "soda" water. Specially purified water, pin-point carbonation and added ingredients make it the finest of all mixers. Makes any drink better — and better for you.

IT'S *Vitalized*:
Pin-point carbonation, Canada Dry's own process, gives it that million-bubble champagne sparkle. Makes drinks livelier — longer.

IT'S *Alkaline*:
Special ingredients make it definitely alkaline in reaction.

IT *Livens Flavour*:
Its million-bubble sparkle steps up the flavour of any drink.

Economical! Large family-size bottle, sold everywhere . . . makes 8 to 10 long drinks. Carton of 6 individual-size bottles sold in most localities.

THE WORLD'S LARGEST SELLING CLUB SODA

DRESSING TABLE

Easter Parade --- New Version

BY ISABEL MORGAN

"IN YOUR Easter bonnet with all the ribbons on it—"

The richly lilting refrain of Irving Berlin's joyous "Easter Parade" promises to have a new significance this year when the crowds pour out of the churches after Easter Sunday services. The world being what it is, military parades are of more intense interest at the moment than anything offered by the traditional parade of fashion at this season of the year. In all likelihood, hats will be giddily flowered and spang new as a feminine concession to Spring, but the carefully conceived head-to-toe ensembles of happier, more elaborate, years will be forgotten in the recently, and somewhat painfully, acquired consciousness of thrift.

And who is to say that there will be less solid satisfaction to be had in a suit that has been taken from the cleaner's bag (hanger supplied by customer) than one that has emerged from clouds of white tissue paper in a large box straight from the tailor. Or the sense of prideful achievement to be had in a suit skillfully re-made from the broadcloth outfit auntie wore on her trip abroad when she went to Cowes and met the King and Queen.

Yes, this year the keen-eyed fashion reporters will have a new tale to tell of the Easter Parade.

Chanel

Among the great names in French perfume none is more celebrated than that of Chanel whose fragrances are known by women the world over. It should be welcome news to feminine Canada that Chanel perfumes and eau-de-colognes are still available in our shops. Due to fortunate foresight, Chanel is at present able to keep stores supplied with its most renowned fragrances.

The familiar packages, labels and advertising, with their austere black-and-white simplicity, derive their inspiration from the fashionable black and white gowns which Chanel originated and on which her fame as a couturière was based.

"Number 5" perfume has long been a favorite with many of the world's most distinguished women, including members of royalty. It is an intriguing mélange of scents which haunts the mind. "Number 22" is scarcely less well known. "Cuir de Russie"—or Russian Leather—is an intoxicating imitation of the peculiar odor given off by Russian Leather, suitable mainly for use with sports clothes and tweeds.

These fragrances are now available in eau-de-cologne. The use of eau-de-cologne is, of course, popular among Canadian women, especially in summertime, yet it is not employed here to anything like the same extent as it used to be in European countries. We have still to learn that it is desirable for everyday use and not merely for special occasions.

If you want a historical note, it is interesting to reflect that a Franciscan monk returned from the Orient in the year 1686 bringing with him a secret formula of a perfume preparation known as Aqua Regina. He sold his secret to a German merchant of the City of Cologne who developed and made it popular among the courts of Europe. The formula is no longer a secret, but the name has stuck even if the product has changed and improved vastly.

In France, eau-de-cologne is used very freely. French folk used to spray their bed-linen with it, for instance. If you were to try this, you would discover that it induces restful sleep. As a household nicety, eau-de-cologne is used in the bath, sprayed in rinse water when washing lingerie, on linen, in linen closets and in the living-room.

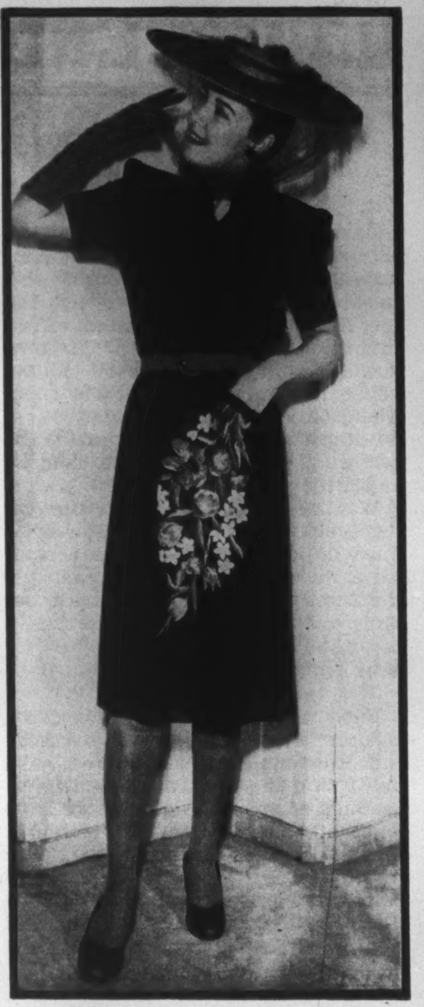
Applied on the person, eau-de-cologne is a quick pick-up on the wrists, temples and nape of the neck; it is excellent for the hair in a friction treatment to bring out the lustre and to add that delicate fragrance which suggests perfect grooming.

It is the immaculate friend for sports and travel, a dependable relief from fatigue. Men like it as a good after-shaving lotion or for freshening up. For a sick room it is almost a necessity, for spraying into the room or for use on the patient's forehead or handkerchief.

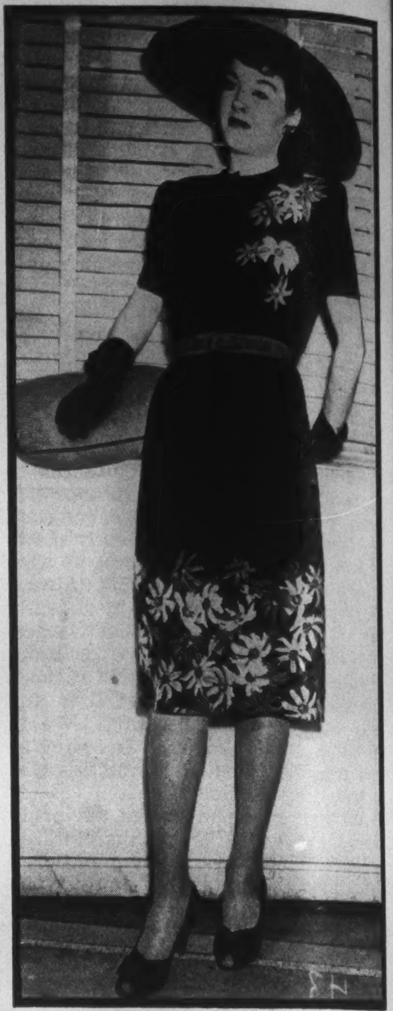
Then, too, the woman who is unable to meet the price of the more expensive perfumes, is well advised to use a cologne of a fine make rather than to be content with a cheap perfume.

For a hot weather pick-up just sprinkle a few drops of eau-de-cologne in a bowl filled with ice cubes, to bathe the wrists and temples. Keep a bottle in the ice-box for a cool dousing after bath or shower. To scent clothes subtly, spray the clothes closet with it. Add a few drops to your rinse water when shampooing the hair. A little sprayed in the moth chest will give clothes a pleasant fragrance next fall. For a fragrant tub add a little to the bath water.

Try a foot bath with some cologne in the water—a delightful relief after a hot day at work or shopping.



Chinese style embroidery enlivens a simple purple afternoon dress with a graceful spray of peach blossoms.



Here the stark simplicity of sheer black crepe is relieved by gay floral print applique. Note coolie hat.

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"Warsages"

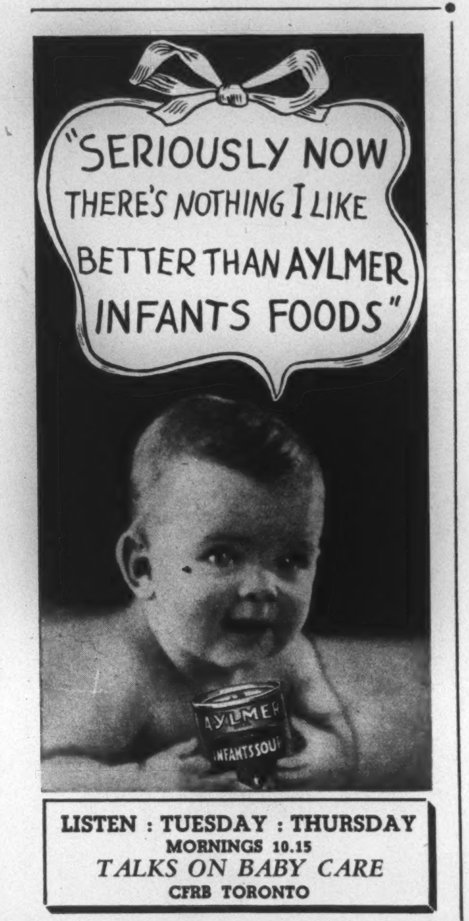
TORONTO women's organizations, business and social clubs are co-operating with the War Savings Stamp Committee, Women's Voluntary Services in manning booths for the sale of stamps and "warsages."

Organizations are being asked to appoint a War Savings Stamp Booth convener, and place their members either mornings or afternoons, weekly, or by the month.

Mrs. David Balfour is Chairman of this Club Placement plan and her committee consists of Mrs. J. H. Castor, Mrs. Grant Powell, Mrs. H. M. Masters, Miss Margaret Home, Mrs. Charles Buchanan, Mrs. J. P. Hynes, Mrs. George Watt, Mrs. Herbert Gordon and Mrs. Harry Bickle.

Meetings at the Women's Voluntary Services Office, 79 Queen Street East, Toronto for the instruction of Club Women intending to sell stamps in the booths, were chaired by Mrs. Balfour, and the address was given by Mrs. Vandervoort, Chairman of training.

Booths for the sale of stamps and the attractive new "warsages" will open on Monday April 19th, throughout the store hours of the Robert Simpson Company, and the Downtown and College Street Stores of the T. Eaton Company.



"SERIOUSLY NOW THERE'S NOTHING I LIKE BETTER THAN AYLMER INFANTS FOODS"
AYLMER
INFANTS SOUP

LISTEN : TUESDAY : THURSDAY
MORNINGS 10.15
TALKS ON BABY CARE
CFRB TORONTO

Lipsticks
DOROTHY GRAY
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THE OTHER PAGE

Miss A. and the Post-War World

BY MARY LOWREY ROSS

"I WOULDN'T want a plastic house anyway," I said to Miss A. "I'd feel like something done up in aspic."

Everybody would live in a plastic house after the war, Miss A. said firmly. "The Common Man will live in a world that the pre-war millionaire never even dreamed of," she said. "He will have a plastic car and a pre-fabricated house with wonderful plastic furniture. And since there will be an abundance of everything he will be able to marry young and have two, maybe three or four children before he is twenty-five—"

"All made of wonderful high-grade plastic," I said, and added rather fretfully that at the moment I would gladly settle for an old-fashioned wooden streetcar.

But Miss A. was still lost in her rosy dream of the future. The sulpha drugs would probably be developed, she said, to such a point that the Common Man wouldn't even have a common cold. As for his wife she would live a life that a queen might envy. "A single machine will wash, dry, sprinkle, iron and sort her clothes," Miss A. said. "They've got the blue-print for it in Detroit already."

"It would probably want week-ends off too," I said, "and expect to sit in the living-room with the family in the evenings, listening to the radio."

"To the television set," Miss A. corrected me, "where the news events of the world will unroll before your eyes half an hour after they transpire."

"Who's going to pay for all this?" I asked suspiciously and Miss A. said it would all develop out of the resources of the new scientific world, encouraged of course by private enterprise.

The streetcar came along at this point and we crowded in. Miss A. handed her transfer to the conductor who glanced at it and said gruffly, "Your transfer's late."

"So is your streetcar," Miss A. said promptly.

"It isn't two days late," the conductor said, pointing to the date-line; and Miss A. said with spirit that the sort of service offered by the streetcar company was hardly worth the price of a two-day-old transfer. After a little argument however, she paid her fare and we moved down to the rear of the car.

By this time Miss A. had tumbled out of her futuristic heaven and was bleakly alive again in the present. "As an example of public ownership—" she began, when the Common Man, who happened to be one of the passengers, reached for a supporting bar and knocked her hat over her eyes. Miss A. straightened her hat, looking grim. "You should have seen it under private enterprise," I told her. "We used to lose the buttons off our clothes."

The car plunged to a standstill and the Common Man lurched heavily against her shoulder. Miss A. recoiled. "Hold everything!" the Common Man said genially, and seized her elbow. Miss A. managed with some difficulty to turn her back. "Could you move a little further up?" she said faintly, and added, indicating the Common Man, "Beer!"

Miss A. enlarged on public ownership later as we were walking up the street. "If we had universal public ownership," she said, "the whole of life would be exactly like the inside of a Toronto streetcar."

I tried to find some gleam of light in this dismal picture. "Well anyway the Common Man would get the same consideration as everybody else," I said at last.

"Which is exactly no consideration at all," Miss A. said bitterly. "He'd be chivvied here and chivvied there and told to step lively and move to the centre and the rear. There'd be all sorts of rules and nasty little inspectors on every corner to enforce them. We'd have wretched services and have to pay exorbitant prices for them—"

"Oh, I don't know," I said; "after all you can ride at least ten miles on a single fare. What do you expect for six and a quarter cents, mood music?"

She wasn't referring merely to the streetcar service, Miss A. said, she was merely trying to see state socialism as a single picture. "You could travel only along the routes marked out for you," she went on. "There would be no sense of adventure, no straying into those picturesque bypaths where human beings find stimulus and satisfaction."

"And where excess profits grow on trees," I said.

"Exactly," Miss A. said. "You have to have excess profits because without them you can't have the Millionaire class. And you have to have the Millionaire class or you can't have the Common Man. The two are absolutely interdependent. . . . What you're trying to do," she added, "is simply wipe out the Common Man altogether."

"I am not," I said indignantly. "I'm just as fond of the Common Man as you are. Only I think he'll want something more than a plastic house and a television set and the Bride of Frankenstein to do his wife's washing."

"What more?" Miss A. said skeptically.

"Well, a good dependable job for one thing," I said, and Miss A., now completely restored to the future, said happily, "Oh, he'll have that of course. And the Five Freedoms besides."

"What Five Freedoms?" I said, "There were only four."

"There were five," Miss A. said positively. "Don't forget the last one."

"What was it?" I asked and Miss A. laughed gaily. "Why Freedom of Enterprise," she said and waved her hand in farewell.

AUCTION SALE

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THE home I loved is bare;
 A selling-carle is there,
  A voice like tarnished brass,
  Summoning all who pass
To stop, perchance to buy, but, above
  all, to stare!

Hard are these men of trade,
Eyes like a dagger-blade
  Covetous, eager eyes,
  Seeking a gallant prize
To grasp and bear away in frowsy
  cavalcade.

The things I loved are there;
My rugs, my special chair,
  My book-case, (Chippendale),
  My old brass fender-rail,
My Bechstein Grand, mute in the
  lonely air.

When my fair body found
Its refuge underground
  All my dear things were dross,
  My life, a total loss.
I wander, poor, bereft, all the wide
  airs around.

J. E. MIDDLETON.

• •

FOR FATHERS

WE SPEAK always
 Of Mother-and-Child,
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Another portrait.

Today, riding in a streetcar,
I saw a father. . . .
He was a very young father. . .
Cradling his daughter in his arms.

If you could have seen the look,
Careful and tender,—
The solicitous pulling on of the mit-
  tens,
The fair strand brushed back
From the small-girl forehead.

Paternal love. . . There is
A fearfully tender thing.

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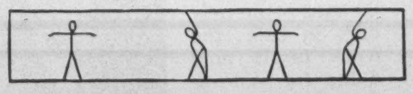

Stand with feet apart, arms raised to shoulder height. With arms level and knees straight, twist body to left. Now bend forward, touching right hand to left toes, keeping both arms straight. Repeat exercise, twisting to right.

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SATURDAY NIGHT, TORONTO, CANADA, APRIL 17, 1943

P. M. Richards, Financial Editor

Are Oil Men Missing Best Bet in Saskatchewan?

BY VICTOR LAURISTON

Is Canada neglecting, in Saskatchewan, one of its best petroleum bets?

The writer of this article, after thirty years' association with Canadian oil development, believes that if systematic search is intelligently planned, and if it is carried on with at least some of the resolution which marked the development of oil in Alberta, we can reasonably expect that Saskatchewan will ultimately outstrip Alberta in oil production.

MORE than twenty years ago—some years before Turner Valley's famous Royalite No. 4 gusher was drilled—I suggested to a friend interested in such matters that as the Canadian prairie provinces were in line with the great Mid-West fields of the United States, it was logical to expect similar oil friends north of the international boundary.

"No," he said, with finality. "It's too far north—too cold." Implying that because of climatic conditions, the oil flow automatically stopped at the international boundary.

Since then, Alberta petroleum production, most of it from a relatively small area in Turner Valley, has boosted Canada from a negligible position to fourth or fifth place among the oil-producing countries of the world.

Today, even among oil operators, a similar dogmatic belief seems to exist that Alberta is destined to be western Canada's only oil-producing province, and that all the possibilities of development halt automatically when the eastbound prospector reaches the Saskatchewan line.

"Oil in Saskatchewan! Why, they've drilled there, and what have they?"

Before answering that question, it is perhaps worth while, for the benefit of the uninitiated reader, to outline, roughly, a few essential requisites of an oil field. There must be, under the golden wheat-fields and yet within reach of the drill, some sedimentary rock formations capable of producing oil; an overlying cap rock capable of sealing it in; and a folding of rocks—called a structure—permitting the oil to accumulate in commercial quantities.

Quite often we encounter the phrase "thousands of square miles constituting a vast oil reservoir." Oil fields are rarely "vast" in superficial extent. But, given the formations capable of producing and retaining oil and the sort of structure to collect it in substantial quantities, and a very small superficial area will produce enormous quantities. The Turner Valley field is approximately 22 miles long and at its widest less than two miles—say, roughly, 50 square miles—yet, though only partially drilled, its annual production comes close to 10,000,000 barrels. Ten such oil fields, with a total superficial area of only 500 square miles, would more than supply all Canada's peace-time requirements, even with gasoline rationing abolished.

Which brings us across the interprovincial boundary into Saskatchewan where, according to the present-day counterpart of the Alberta skeptic of twenty years ago, no oil has been or ever can be found. Bearing in mind that Saskatchewan, even more than Alberta, is in line with some of the greatest United States fields, the question suggests itself:

"Is Canada neglecting, in Saskatchewan, one of its best petroleum bets?"

Let us compare the 1923 situation in Alberta, where commercial petroleum production was ruled out by climatic conditions, with the Saskatchewan situation in 1943, where the scoffers likewise scoff.

In 1923 Turner Valley had seen a lot of drilling, but the now prolific Madison limestone was still untested,

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IN THE PUBLIC EYE

George Barton, D.Sc.A.

SINCE war began, Ottawa has found it expedient to set up so many boards, committees etc. that the ordinary citizen, finding it more than a bit difficult to keep track of them all, is apt to regard establishment of any further such machinery of government with diminishing interest. Among recent developments along this line, however, Ottawa's new Agricultural Food Board and its chairman, Dr. G. S. H. Barton, should command attention because of their importance in a matter of vital interest to all Canadians. It is clear that unless something is done about it, Canada is in danger of facing a food shortage before the war ends. To see to it that this danger is dispelled is the job of the Agricultural Food Board.

Its functions, as authorized by Orders-in-Council under the War Measures Act, include "direction for the diversion of food products produced in Canada, to fill contracts or agreements for export of foodstuffs, to meet the requirements of the armed forces in Canada and other priority needs and . . . . arrange for the movement of supplies from an area where there is a surplus to an area where there is a deficiency."

The man who heads the new board as its chairman is little known to the public. Nonetheless his background, training and wide experience in things that govern the agricultural welfare of a country make him an ideal choice for an unusually important wartime post.

Hard-working, quiet and unassuming George Samuel Horace Barton, B.S.A., D.Sc.A., is Deputy Minister of Agriculture in the Dominion department. He was born on a farm and would be there today, so it is said, except for the fact that his father had three sons and only two farms. (Why son George didn't get one of the farms is not disclosed but it was probably just as well for Canada, otherwise it wouldn't have him today as its agriculture deputy.)

Education? You guessed it! Where else would an Ontario farmer's son go but to that province's famous agricultural college at Guelph? Graduating from Guelph, he went to Toronto University where he took his degree as a Bachelor of Scientific Agriculture, then to Laval where he added D.Sc.A. to his name. In 1907, with an excellent scholastic record behind him, he became an assistant professor in animal husbandry at Quebec's Macdonald College. In 1910 he won a lecturer's appointment. A year later he took over a professor's chair and in 1925 at the age of 42 had gained the title of Dean, Faculty of Agriculture, Macdonald College, McGill University. Seven years he headed Macdonald College and then, with a view to finding wider scope for his technical training as an agriculturist, went to Ottawa as Deputy Minister of Agriculture.

Ralph W. Harris

FOR Ralph W. Harris, newly-appointed director of the Management Service Division of the Wartime Prices and Trade Board, the business of helping other people to solve their administrative problems has long been "right down his alley." So when, about two months ago, this tactful, soft-spoken director of public relations for Household Finance Corporation of Canada went over to the Wartime Prices and Trade Board's Toronto offices—on loan for the duration—the move was viewed by those in a position to judge of his experience and background as indeed a most logical one. For really, Ralph Harris' new post might be said to be new only in title; the work he is now doing for W.P. & T.B. is basically the same as that which has occupied much of his business life. The only difference is, the abnormalities of a wartime economy make that work so much harder.

As director of the Management Service Division, Ralph Harris' main task is to co-ordinate the job of reconciling the country's many retailers to wartime controls. As such, he heads up an organization of field consultants detailed to give on-the-spot first aid to merchants baffled by their wartime problems, particularly the small retailer. The experience which qualifies Mr. Harris for his new post has evolved from a background of business training which began when he graduated in 1917 from the University of Toronto in civil engineering and progressed from this into the field of public relations.

Enlisting midway through his engineering course at Toronto U's School of Practical Science during the first Great War, R. W. Harris spent more than a year in England and France with the Royal Engineers. Invalided home in 1916, he returned to university life and took his B.A. Sc. degree in 1917. The first four years of his engineering career were spent with the firm of C.H. & P.H. Mitchell, consulting engineers.

From his new office on the 19th floor of the Metropolitan Building in Toronto, he has a bird's eye view of some of the projects he helped to develop when he served the old Toronto Street Railway, just prior to its incorporation into the Toronto Transportation Commission system. With the latter organization, his engineering skill was profitably made use of in the promotion and development of the city's newly-acquired 'bus and Island ferry divisions. Then came a year of advisory work with the Toronto City Planning Commission. At this stage of his career, the York Township authorities needed an experienced man to unravel the affairs of its works department and the next five years was spent by Mr. Harris helping to build efficiency into the public works of that growing suburban community.

Since 1934, Ralph Harris has turned his talents to doing a public relations job for Household Finance Corporation. That doesn't mean he pigeon-holed his engineer's blueprints: he simply used the engineer's planned approach to the new job and made a success of studying both the retailer and the consumer's credit problems. With true engineering ability he is now applying much of this business knowledge directing the program of the Management Service Division where his wide contacts in the retail field, plus a capable group of trade consultants, presage better relations between the W.P. & T.B. and retailers in general.

THE BUSINESS ANGLE

Bancor or Unitas?

BY P. M. RICHARDS

PROBABLY no nation other than Britain herself has more reason for interest in the rival British and U.S. world banking and currency plans than has Canada. The aim of both plans is to provide for world trade expansion by international stabilization of national currencies and institution of a world bank system, and Canada was not only a big figure in the international trade sphere before the war but, in the post-war, must somehow largely increase her exports if she is to keep her enormously-enlarged productive capacity employed. In Lord Keynes's plan, trade itself rather than gold is the dominating factor, and Canada's trade eminence might therefore be expected to incline her in that direction. But Canada is also a leading producer of gold, and the plan devised by Harry D. White, special adviser to U.S. Secretary of the Treasury Morgenthau, gives gold a considerably more important role than Keynes does. Incidentally, gold holdings of the United States Treasury now exceed $22 billions, in addition to which there are only about $6 billions of officially reported monetary gold stocks in the world, and nearly a third of that is held in the United States under earmark for foreign account.

Lord Keynes calls his proposed mechanism an International Clearing Union, from which countries in temporary need of funds to finance international trade would borrow, and in which countries with a favorable balance of payments would accumulate credits. Responsibilities to work toward balancing the world economy are placed on both creditor and debtor countries.

Banking Facilities Between Nations

Keynes describes his proposal as providing the same facilities between nations that a banking system provides within nations. He writes: "No depositor in a local bank suffers because the balances which he leaves idle are employed to finance the business of someone else. Just as the development of national banking systems served to offset a deflationist pressure which otherwise would have prevented the development of modern industry, so by extending the same principle into the international field we may hope to offset the contractionist pressure which might otherwise overwhelm in social disorder and disappointments the good hopes of our modern world."

The Keynes plan makes no fixed proposal for the amount of gold or capital which the Union would have, while the U.S. Treasury plan proposes $5 billions. He suggests each United Nation be given a fixed quota as to the amount of borrowing it may do, based on its average trade balance over a period of time, and a rather flexible quota as to the amount of credit it may accumulate. Keynes proposes that transactions between the nations operating in the Union be in terms of new currency to be called "Bancor," its value fixed "but not unalterably so" in terms of gold and accepted as the equivalent of gold. Local currencies would be stabilized as to rates, which may be adjusted through certain procedures, in terms of bancor. The dealings through the Union would supplement and balance dealings directly between countries, but not replace them. The United States proposal, giving apparently considerably more prominence to gold, would make the clearing currency a unit to be called "Unitas," equal to ten gold dollars.

The proposals diverge sharply on representation as to the governing board. The U.S. Treasury suggests a plan under which the United States would have at least 25 per cent of the voting power, and thereby an effective veto on important decisions because they would require an 80 per cent vote. Keynes, while proposing representation on the board in proportion to quotas, says: "Management of the institution must be genuinely international, without preponderant power of veto or enforcement lying with any country or group. And the rights and privileges of smaller countries must be safeguarded."

The Future Place of Gold

Some British sources feel that the American plan, which would set the exchange value of national currencies in terms of gold, places too great an emphasis on that metal, the London *Financial Times* commenting: "It is essential that gold should not remain as before the war the one and only import freely accepted by the United States economy."

Lord Keynes, in describing the position of gold in his plan, says: "Gold still possesses great psychological value which is not being diminished by current events; and the desire to possess a gold reserve against unforeseen contingencies is likely to remain . . . Moreover, by supplying an automatic means for settling some part of the favorable balances of the creditor countries, the current gold production of the world and the remnant of gold reserves held outside the United States may still have a useful part to play . . ." He proposes that central banks of various countries still have power to ship gold to one another, but that they not have power to bid a higher price for it than the Clearing Union offers in terms of bancor.

The British plan parallels the American proposal in limiting the organization primarily to short-term credits, saying it is not "to facilitate long-term or even medium-term credits to be made by debtor countries which cannot afford them, but to allow time and a breathing-space for adjustments and for averaging one period with another to all member states alike . . ."

Copies of both plans have been sent to thirty-seven countries which have been invited to a conference at Washington to attempt to reach an agreement acceptable to all.

and was, quite generally, regarded as unlikely to be productive. There a few wells above the limestone had a small production of near-gasoline. Near the Montana boundary an isolated well in the Red Coulee area had got a non-commercial oil showing. Some showings had been met in the Cretaceous formation in the Wainwright area. Highly productive gas fields had existed for many years at Medicine Hat and Bow Island in southern Alberta, and the Viking field east of Edmonton had been opened. In the Peace River flats a succession of shallow wells had struck oil and, deepening, been drowned out by salt water. On the Athabaska the tar sands were a known phenomenon. Numerous wildcat wells had encountered oil shows—all non-commercial.

Now, let us examine Saskatchewan in 1943.

Saskatchewan, 1943

In West-Central Saskatchewan, the Lloydminster field has been supplying the town of Lloydminster with natural gas for several years. A project to pipe this gas to Saskatoon would have been carried through had it not been for war restrictions on steel. The limits of the gas field have not been determined, the six producing gassers being more than ample to supply the town. Of these wells, Colony Oil & Gas Co. No. 1, at 1,701 ft., had an initial flow of 25,600,000 cu. ft. daily, comparable with the largest producer in Alberta's Bow Island fields. Four wells had oil shows in the same horizon, and one or two of these shipped some production.

Close to the Manitoba boundary, near Kamsack, 13 wells have gas production from depths approximating 187 feet. This production has been piped to the town; and development on a larger scale is being undertaken. Two deep wells claim further gas shows at lower horizons and oil shows around 800 ft.

In southern Alberta, south of Val Marie, Bishopric No. 1, drilled some years ago by the Natural Sodium Products, Ltd., encountered small gas flows in the upper Alberta shales at 1,470 and 1,618 ft.

In the north, near Hudson Bay Junction, Trail Blazer Oil & Gas Co. No. 1, in LSD 1, Section 31-44-2w2, was drilled to 1,085 ft., encountering at 590 ft. a bituminous substance yielding considerable heavy oil.

Near Simpson, the Simpson Oil & Gas Co. well in LSD 2, Section 9-29-25w2 encountered oil shows in the Alberta shale at 1,612 and 2,116 ft. and gas at 1,720 ft. In the Pike Lake well, LSD 8, Section 13-34-7w3, an oil show with salt water was met in the Lower Cretaceous formation at 1,790 ft.; while in the related Riverhurst area considerable gas has been met in shallower formations.

These are a few tests out of a far larger number drilled in the past 20 years, few of them to conclusive depths. They are widely scattered over the province. None secured commercial oil production, or opened a real field. Yet they encountered oil and gas showings, some almost if not quite as substantial as those which encouraged a few Calgary operators to persist in the Alberta search, and which ultimately brought the larger oil companies into the Alberta petroleum picture.

Geologically Related

Saskatchewan and Alberta are geographically and geologically related. There is no reason why oil production should halt at Saskatchewan's western boundary. In fact, the Saskatchewan end of the Lloydminster field ties in with an Alberta end where one or two wells have secured a small commercial production.

Accepting gas as definitely proven at Lloydminster and Kamsack, the belief seems quite general that Saskatchewan will require shallower drilling than Alberta. The argument is that while immediately east of the Rocky Mountains the sedimentary formations are deeply buried, at the Manitoba border these formations actually outcrop.

This belief, while it has some basis, demands modification for a clear understanding of the actual conditions. Turner Valley, in the foothills east of the Rockies, gets its main production from the Madison limestone, with wells going as much as 9,000 ft. to reach oil. Farther east the Madison limestone is much deeper. In the great plains area of Alberta is an extensive syncline. The formations rise toward the Saskatchewan boundary; or, rather, the formations present in Turner Valley thin out toward the east.

But throughout the greater part of Saskatchewan there is likewise a syncline, in the nature of a geosynclinorium, dipping, approximately, from the southeastern part of the province and rising again toward the northwest. East of this Saskatchewan syncline the older rocks gradually approach the surface till outcrops are found along the shores of Lake Winnipeg.

In the Saskatchewan syncline a great thickening of the sedimentary formations has taken place, so that deep drilling may be required to test all the probable beds containing oil and gas down to the granite. This, while it involves deep drilling, also favors the existence of thicker porous horizons favoring more extensive and lasting oil reservoirs.

Actual drilling has not been sufficiently extensive or systematic to determine sub-surface structural conditions. Indeed, most of the tests have been comparatively shallow. Yet the drilling has been sufficient to indicate that the general syncline is modified by subsidiary folds, these presenting the structural conditions required for commercial production. Bear in mind what the history of the petroleum industry proves that a few square miles of superficial area may cover an enormous amount of oil, provided an adequate structure exists beneath the surface.

The deeper the succession of sedimentary formations, the more likely are we to find a succession of oil-bearing strata. Hence, the Saskatchewan syncline is far from an unfavorable feature.

In Turner Valley a depth of as much as 8,500 ft. may be required to reach the top of the Madison limestone, with 450 ft. of additional drilling to penetrate the two main porous horizons where oil is found. Many Turner Valley wells, of course, do not go that deep; a few have gone deeper. Saskatchewan has seen little deep drilling. Quite recently the Norcanols-Radville No. 1 well, south of Regina, was, however, carried to 7,958 ft., the deepest well ever drilled in Canada outside Turner Valley.

This well got a formation, apparently corresponding to the Turner Valley Madison, around 4,979 ft., was drilled through the Madison, through the underlying Devonian limestone, also a potential oil producer, and was nearing the Ordovician, likewise a potential oil producer, when drilling difficulties compelled its abandonment and prevented the testing of a number of oil shows met on the way down. It is estimated that 8,500 ft. of drilling would have reached the potential production in the Ordovician.

In other words, a drilling depth required in Turner Valley to merely reach the Madison contact, was sufficient, at this south Saskatchewan location, to test three successive limestone horizons that in other fields are very large producers. Little has been made public as to the information gleaned from the Radville deep test; the most illuminating fact is that a second deep well has been started, and that additional drilling is under way to test some of the higher formations.

Nowhere in Saskatchewan can we look for the typical conditions and results characteristic of Alberta's Turner Valley; for that field, long and narrow, with faulted and sharply dipping formations, is a product of the relatively close proximity of the Rocky Mountains. In Saskatchewan the sharp foothills structure is likely to be replaced by gentler domes of greater extent, and in place of the high rock pressures and the light oil characteristic of Turner Valley we may expect more normal oil field conditions and a more usual product.

But, if systematic search be intelligently planned, and carried on with only a fraction of the resolution which marked the Alberta development, we may reasonably expect Saskatchewan, long before 1963, to outstrip her sister province in oil production.

Facts and Figures regarding

DEFENCE INDUSTRIES LIMITED

from the 1942 Annual Report to Shareholders of

CANADIAN INDUSTRIES LIMITED

For more than three years Defence Industries Limited, a wartime subsidiary of Canadian Industries Limited, has been engaged exclusively in the erection and subsequent operation of wartime chemical and explosives plants, small arms ammunition plants and shell filling plants on a scale far surpassing in size and significance anything previously undertaken by the chemical industry in this country.

Since February 1940, when actual construction of government plants began, twelve new units, most of them major projects, have been placed in operation and two others are nearing completion. Measured by the investment required, the new war plants are now double the size of the production facilities owned by Canadian Industries Limited in the last year of peace.

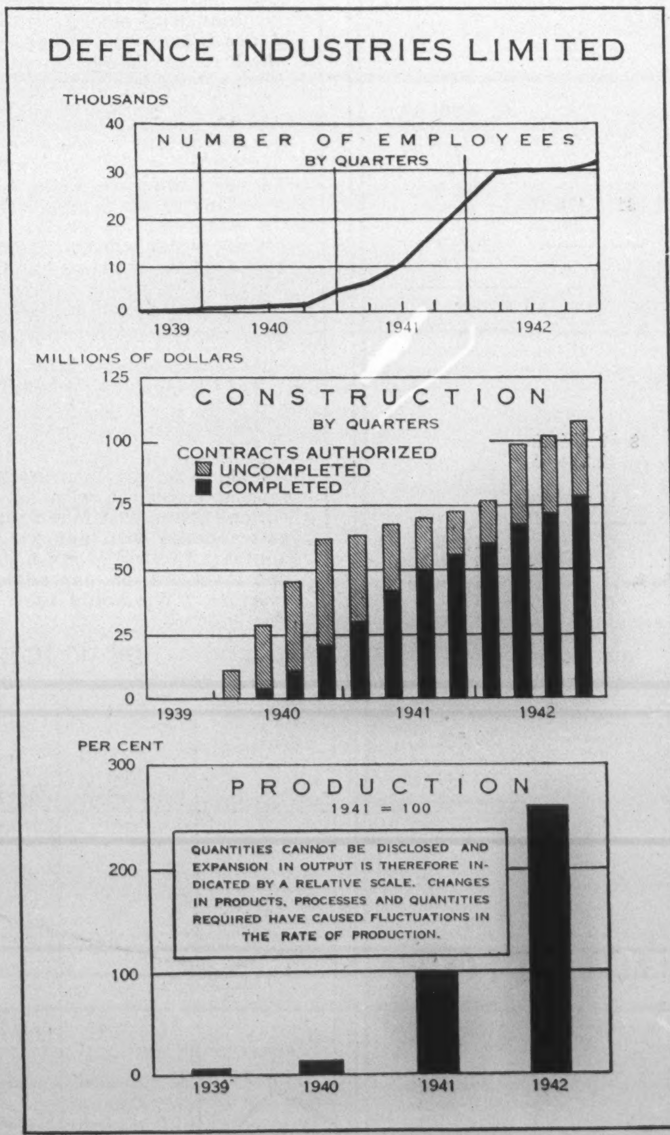
The progress of the construction programme has been dependent on ability to obtain the necessary equipment and, despite the unavoidable obstacles encountered, most projects were completed and in operation well ahead of original schedule, and in the aggregate were below the estimated cost.

Although the volume of production cannot be disclosed, it can be said that output is in excess of original expectations as many units have been able to reach operating levels well above designed capacity. There have, of necessity, been various instances of temporary curtailments in production. Major changes in design and specifications, in order that munitions production might keep abreast of developments in military science and tactics, have necessitated periodic declines in the volume of output, and operations of some units, particularly in the latter half of 1942, were at a reduced rate because maximum capacity was in excess of current requirements.

At 31st December 1942, employees of Defence Industries Limited numbered approximately 31,500, of whom more than one-third were women, and further expansion is expected when projects at present under construction enter the production stage. Over 27,000 of the total employed had been with the Company less than two years at the end of 1942, and except for the initial group of employees provided by Canadian Industries Limited only a limited number had any previous experience with production operations of this type, their present work being in most cases radically different from former occupations.

A conception of the size of the undertaking and the actual accomplishment in connection with the construction and operation of the government-owned plants can be given by citing the costs incurred for the accounts of the British and Canadian Governments on construction and operations which to the end of 1942 have totalled more than $260,000,000.

After deducting administrative costs and estimated income and excess profits taxes, but not the portion of the excess profits tax refundable after the war, the total net income from management fees for the year 1942 is equivalent to one-fifth of one per cent. of the total of the costs incurred by Defence Industries Limited on behalf of the Government in respect of the year's operations.



GOLD & DROSS

It is recommended that answers to inquiries in this department be read in conjunction with the Business and Market Forecast.

OTTAWA POWER

Editor, Gold & Dross:

I have been advised to buy some shares of Ottawa Light, Heat and Power Co. common stock for the sake of the good return, but before doing so would like to have your report on the current trend of the company's earnings; also am wondering if the cutting out of store street signs and similar wartime economies will hurt the company.

—*S. F. C., Prescott, Ont.*

I can't say to what extent Ottawa Light, Heat and Power Company's earnings will be affected by the elimination of lighting for store signs and show windows and other wartime economies in use of electricity, as they are too recent, but I note that F. E. Bronson, president of the company, stated in the annual report for 1942 that these new curtailments affected revenues adversely in the final quarter, and mentioned the fact that residential customers also are being increasingly urged to decrease consumption. Also I note that with a market price of $7 a share and an annual dividend rate of 60 cents, the current yield is 8.57 per cent, a level which certainly indicates doubt as to the maintenance of the present dividend.

However, earnings per share of common jumped from 46 cents for 1941 to 94 cents for 1942, providing good coverage of the 60 cents annual dividend, which was reduced from $1 annually in 1941. After increased expenses including higher cost-of-living bonus, operating profit gained some $35,000 to $1,047,838 in 1942. Net profit available for dividends, after all charges including $281,194 of taxes, was up to $217,070, an increase of $67,455 over the $149,615 reported for 1941. Earned surplus rose to $519,325 from $477,342.

HUDSON BAY M. & S.

Editor, Gold & Dross:

Will you kindly advise how you regard Hudson Bay Mining & Smelting for a hold. From what I can judge copper has a very promising future, to say nothing of the gold, silver and other minerals produced by this company.

—*P.E., Winnipeg, Man.*

As a purchase for a hold Hudson Bay Mining & Smelting Company shares, in my opinion, offer attraction, although due to the contract with the British Ministry of Supply, there is a ceiling on profits. Net in 1942 of $2.66 per share compared with earnings of $2.54 per share in the previous year, in fact the profits were the highest since 1927. Production established a new record.

The company is one of the largest producers of base metals in Canada with highly efficient management and large ore reserves, and probably will be less affected than other such producers during the transition period which will follow the war. Milling capacity was raised to above the 6000-ton rating last year as against 5000 tons in 1940. Minewise the situation is excellent and the company's financial position strong, net working capital exceeding $15,000,000.

It is possible a higher dividend will be paid this year. Earnings last year exceeded dividend payments by 66 cents a share, but cash was being retained to pay for a large tonnage plant for the retreatment of zinc residues, as well as for the development of large chromite properties which have been secured in southeastern Manitoba.

GYPSUM

Editor, Gold & Dross:

Do you consider that Gypsum, Lime & Alabastine, Canada, Ltd., is gaining in strength, operationally and financially? I am interested in the stock and would appreciate having your comments on the situation and outlook. How are earnings in 1943 likely to compare with those for 1942, in your opinion?

—*M.E.W., St. Catharines, Ont.*

As regards the earnings outlook for this year, I can't do better than refer you to the statement of H. Cockshutt, chairman of the board, in the recently-issued annual report: "It is expected that the volume of business for the first six months of 1943 will compare favorably with the corresponding period of 1942. Prospects for the balance of the year, however, are unpredictable owing to drastic restrictions on private building construction and the possible completion of the Wartime Housing program. Furthermore, because of the serious shortage of manpower, occasional interruptions in plant and mill operations must be anticipated."

Another increase in volume of business was enjoyed by Gypsum, Lime & Alabastine, Canada, Ltd., in the fiscal year which ended November 30. 1942. but costs must have been higher for manufacturing profit was a shade lower at $1,720,609 as compared with $1,726,166 the previous year. While provision for income and excess profits taxes required $461,361, equal to $1.05 per share, (not including the refundable portion) as compared with the 1941 provision of $325,000, no provision for contingencies or reserve against inventories was made in the latest year as against $125,000 and $19,451 respectively in 1941, so that the company was enabled to show the best net income since the year 1930 at $263,754 or 60 cents per share on the capital stock. This consisted of retained net income available for dividends of $235,115 or 53 cents per share and the post-war refundable portion of excess profits taxes of $28,639 or 7 cents per share. For the previous year net income was $233,318 or 53 cents per share and two years ago $208,042 or 47 cents per share.

The company has made substantial progress in recent years in improving its financial position. Since defaulting on the sinking fund payment on its 5½% first mortgage bonds in March, 1933, it has steadily employed its surplus cash earnings towards the

BUSINESS AND MARKET FORECAST

BY HARUSPEX

CYCLICAL, OR ONE TO TWO-YEAR TREND: American common stocks, following their sustained advance from the April 1942 lows, are now regarded by us as having entered a zone of distribution.

INTERMEDIATE, OR SEVERAL-MONTH TREND: An intermediate upturn developed from April 28 lows. Evidence is lacking that this intermediate advance has reached a point of culmination, although possibility of technical price correction at this time is not to be overlooked.

VOLUME OF TRADING INDICATES STATUS OF PRICES

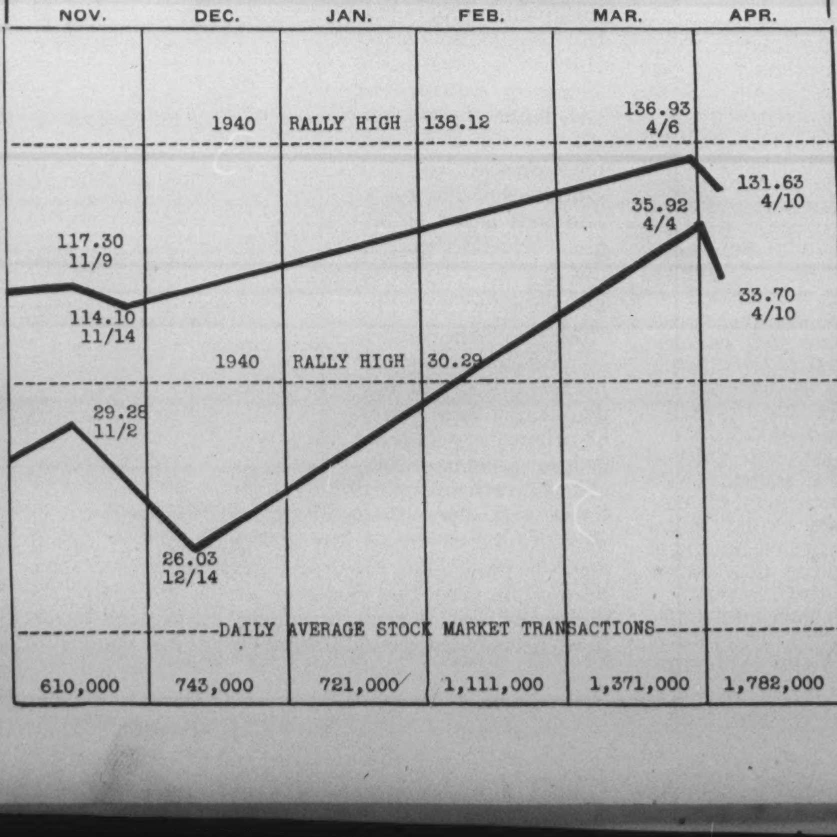
Industrial stocks on the New York market, in terms of the Dow-Jones industrial average, continue to churn in an area not far under the level reached in the late 1940 rally. This 1940 point was 138.12. Such a level is a natural barrier to advance and it is yet to be demonstrated that the market can plow through such barrier. A close at 139.13 would represent upside penetration, in which event the next barrier of importance would be the 155.92 level established in September 1939, or just after war broke out. Meanwhile, the rail average, having some time back moved above its 1940/41 barrier of 30.88, is knocking at the September 1939 ceiling.

Regardless of what may be the action of the market over the next several weeks, one consideration, we feel, that throws some light on the broad status of prices has to do with volume. In the following figures we give the weekly volume for the three weeks at each important bottom and top of the past ten years.

Bottom		Top	
1932	3,140,000	1932	6,120,000
1933	4,870,000	1933	28,690,000
1934	5,600,000	1937	13,250,000
1938	6,840,000	1939	14,700,000
1942	1,710,000		

These figures illustrate the tendency of volume to double or more at tops as compared with bottoms. On the basis of the average weekly volume of the past four weeks of around 9,000,000 to 10,000,000 shares as compared with under 2,000,000 shares at the April 1942 bottom, another warning of stock distribution is being posted. Stock traders, and investors, on our advices, have been gradually building up cash reserves. We would use any further strength for a continuation of this policy.

DOW JONES STOCK AVERAGES



PROTECTIVE OF CANADA

MAKES STEADY PROGRESS

36th Annual Report

BALANCE SHEET
as at 31st December 1942

ASSETS

CASH IN BANKS		$ 2,961.47
AGENTS' BALANCES—NET		14,980.91
COMMISSIONS DUE BY "MONARCH" BRANCH		100.00
INVESTMENTS:		
Bonds and Debentures at Book Values	$276,478.10	
Accrued Interest	2,800.28	
		279,278.38
OFFICE FURNITURE—Less Depreciation		1,120.24
		$298,441.00

LIABILITIES

CLAIMS OUTSTANDING:		
Known or Reported—Proof not filed		
Accident	$ 13,696.78	
Sickness	42,334.96	
Reserve for Claims originating in 1942		
Not reported	10,000.00	
		$ 66,031.74
ACCRUED SALARIES		1,439.01
RESERVE FOR TAXES		10,000.00
RESERVE FOR UNEARNED PREMIUMS—100%		61,379.12
CAPITAL STOCK AND SURPLUS:		
Capital Stock—		
Authorized—5,000 shares of $100.00 each	$500,000.00	
Issued and fully paid	50,000.00	
Surplus	109,591.13	
		159,591.13
		$298,441.00

Established 1907

The
PROTECTIVE ASSOCIATION
OF CANADA

Head Office: Granby, Ont.

E. E. GLEASON, President
N. R. MITCHELL, Vice-President
J. G. FULLER, General Manager

Clarkson, Gordon, Dilworth & Nash
TORONTO MONTREAL HAMILTON WINNIPEG VANCOUVER
Chartered Accountants
E. R. C. CLARKSON & SONS
Authorized Trustees and Receivers.
15 Wellington Street West TORONTO

SAVE TO WIN

To meet the demands of war we must divert expenditure from unnecessary things and *save.* Open a Savings Account with us, and put your savings on a systematic basis. Save according to plan and have the money ready when the government calls for it. This Corporation has been doing business in Canada since 1855.

2% on Savings—Safety Deposit Boxes $3 and up —Mortgage Loans.

CANADA PERMANENT
Mortgage Corporation
Head Office, 320 Bay St., Toronto
Assets Exceed $62,000,000

BRAZILIAN TRACTION, LIGHT AND POWER COMPANY, LIMITED

Notice is hereby given that the Board of Directors of this Company has declared a dividend of 75 cents per share on the Company's issued Ordinary Shares of no par value, payable on the 15th June, 1943, to shareholders of record at the close of business on the 27th April, 1943. Payment of this dividend to non-residents of Canada will be subject to deduction of the Canadian Non-resident Income Tax.

In the case of shares in the form of share warrants to bearer, the above dividend is represented by coupon No. 71. As most of the share warrants to bearer of the Company have been held in Continental Europe (chiefly in Belgium), the Custodian of Enemy Property in Canada has ordered that no coupons detached from any share warrant to bearer of the Company shall be paid by or on behalf of the Company without reference to him. Holders of share warrants, therefore, wishing to claim their dividends should forward their coupons to the Company at its office, 25 King Street West, Toronto, Canada, or to the English Agents of the Company, Canadian & General Finance Company, Limited, 99 The Drive, Hove, Sussex, England, accompanied by the Canadian Custodian Form G (copies of which can be obtained from any Bank in Canada and from the English agents of the Company above referred to) and if the Custodian's consent is received a cheque in Canadian currency will be forwarded to the holder for the value of the coupons against cancellation thereof, subject to the deduction where applicable of the Canadian Non-resident Income Tax.

Dated at Toronto, Canada, the 8th day of April, 1943.

By Order of the Board,

D. H. CROMAR,
Secretary.

Note: The Transfer Agents of the Company are National Trust Company, Limited, Toronto and Montreal, Canada, who should be notified promptly of any change of address.

SIMPSONS, LIMITED

Preference Dividend No. 50

NOTICE is hereby given that a special dividend of Two dollars ($2.00) per share on the Outstanding Paid-up Six and one-half per cent (6½%) Cumulative Preference Shares of the Company has been declared payable June 15, 1943 to shareholders of record as at the close of business on May 15, 1943. The transfer books will not be closed.

By Order of the Board.

Frank Hay,
Secretary

Toronto, April 3, 1943

Guaranty Trust
Company of Canada

QUARTERLY DIVIDEND

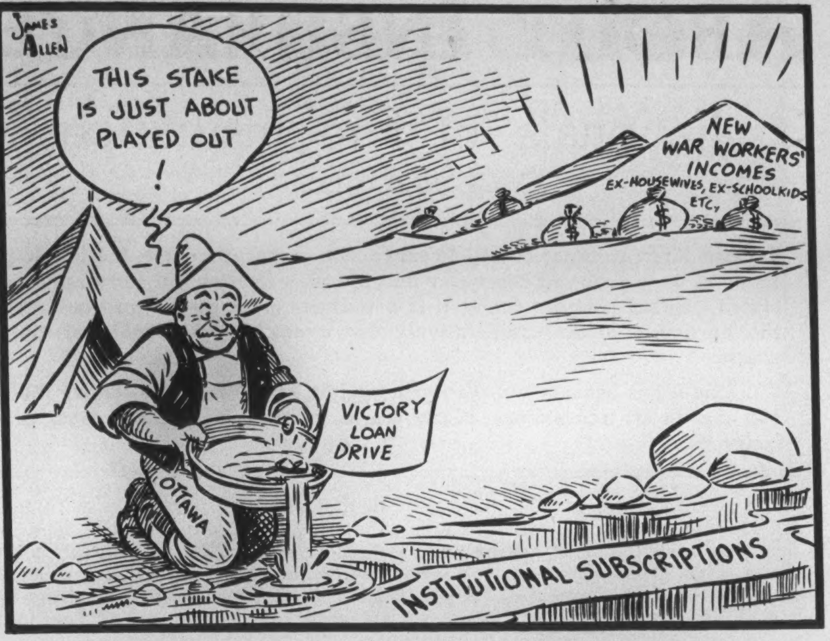
NOTICE is hereby given that a dividend of 1¼%, being at the rate of 5% per annum on the paid-in capital stock of the Company, has been declared for the quarter year ending March 31st, 1943, payable April 15th, 1943, to shareholders of record at the close of business March 31st, 1943.

By Order of the Board,

J. WILSON BERRY,
General Manager

purchase of its own bonds, the improvement of its plant and facilities and the building up of its financial position and has succeeded in this purpose. In the last five years the company bought in $769,000 of its own 5½% first mortgage bonds and redeemed $84,500 of the 6% bonds of the subsidiary, Standard Lime Company, Limited, due September 1, 1944, reducing the balance outstanding to $421,500. In the same period the company has made considerable expenditures on capital account adding approximately $600,000 to the gross value of fixed assets. Expenditures of $58,000 in the latest year were not as large as in other recent years, comparing with $118,000 in the previous year, $171,000 in 1940 and $159,000 in 1939 for, doubtless due to Governmental restrictions, no major individual capital expenditures were made.

Bond purchases and capital expenditures have made heavy demands upon the company's cash assets in recent years, but it has been careful to build up its financial position at the same time. Although the company's aggregate outlay on bond purchases and capital expenditures has amounted to approximately $1,450,000 in the five-year period, the company at the same time doubled its net working capital, from $753,501 at November 30, 1937, to $1,518,271 at November 31, 1942. Moreover the quality of the improvement has been good for the net cash position has increased from $116,902 to $361,768.


JAMES ALLEN
THIS STAKE IS JUST ABOUT PLAYED OUT !
NEW WAR WORKERS' INCOMES
EX-HOUSEWIVES, EX-SCHOOLKIDS ETC.
VICTORY LOAN DRIVE
OTTAWA
INSTITUTIONAL SUBSCRIPTIONS

"THERE'S GOLD, BUT IT'S BACK IN THEM THAR' HILLS."

BOBJO

Editor, Gold & Dross:

Please give me the present prospects of Bobjo Mines. Will the company benefit materially later on from its interest in Dominion Magnesium? What about its oil drilling program in Saskatchewan?

—B.J.M., Kimberley, B.C.

Bobjo Mines is a holding and exploration company with many and varied interests. I consider its long term prospects quite promising. It should benefit materially after the war from its interest in Dominion Magnesium but the probable profit of the latter company is a matter of conjecture. A good peacetime demand for the metal is anticipated, operating costs should be low and the position generally sufficiently favorable to meet competition from the American producers.

A test hole was drilled last year to 3,200 feet on its oil properties in Saskatchewan and while a little oil was obtained it was not in commercial quantities. The second hole ran into difficulties. Two more test holes are to be drilled and should they prove successful a deep hole will be put down next summer. Little is known as yet of the possibilities of the company's tin holdings in Manitoba, but they will be investigated this summer. As at December 31, 1942, current assets amounted to $4,714, with no current liabilities. Investments at book value after a reserve of $181,606, stood at $909,761.

STURGEON RIVER

Editor, Gold & Dross:

I would appreciate a report on the present position of Sturgeon River Gold Mines.

—F.D., Galt, Ont.

Due to the shortage of labor, Sturgeon River Gold Mines found itself unable to operate on an economic basis and closed the mine and mill down last October. Supplies were disposed of but all machinery and equipment was placed in a condition that the mine can be re-opened when times again become normal. With sale of the stores, net current assets were estimated as having a cash value of around 10 cents per share.

The property is stated to have never been in a better position than when operations were discontinued. A net loss had been shown in 1941, but in the first half of 1942 this turned into a net profit. First results on the new levels at 1,900 and 2,100 feet had confirmed continuation of the rich, though narrow gold-bearing structure to depth. In addition a new vein, heretofore unknown, made its appearance.

About a year ago the company acquired the adjoining claims of Macjoe Sturgeon Gold Mines. At that time no plans were reported for immediate development of the new ground, and about 2,000 feet of crosscutting will be necessary to develop the claims from the deeper Sturgeon River workings. Exploration several years ago disclosed narrow veins on the Macjoe ground but diamond drilling failed to indicate commercial lengths.

SILVERWOOD DAIRIES

Editor, Gold & Dross:

I would appreciate it if you would publish a note in your columns as to whether Silverwood Dairies Ltd. earnings for the fiscal year just ended are likely to be up or down as compared with last year; also if taxes will permit continuance of the present dividend rate. I understand you often have advance information.

—A.H.C., Coldwater, Ont.

The annual report issued last October, covering Silverwood Dairies' operations for the fiscal year ended March 31, 1942, showed sales and net income at the highest level since the reorganization of 1936. My information is that sales and operating profits for the year which ended March 31, 1943, will show improvement and that net profit will compare favorably with that of the previous year. In the 1942 report, net was shown as equal to $1.21 a share on preferred stock and to 66 cents a share on the common stock, against current dividend rates of 40 cents annually on both issues. On the basis of 70% retained, company's standard profit base is sufficient to permit payment of the 40 cents annual dividend on both securities, if earned, and leave a margin to spare. In the latest year the company improved its liquid position.

LAPA CADILLAC

Editor, Gold & Dross:

Kindly give me some information on Lapa Cadillac Gold Mines, particularly as regards ore and financial position. What is the company doing now?

—V.S.L., Moose Jaw, Sask.

Lapa Cadillac Gold Mines in the last six months of 1942 enjoyed the best operating results in its history. The operating profit for the half year being $64,726 as compared with $19,968 in the preceding 12 months, despite curtailment of development due to labor shortage. Both the ore and financial position has been improved and at September 30, 1942, working capital was over $70,000. The company at present is carrying out a wide-scale diamond drilling program to determine the future possibilities of the property. This program is designed to indicate ore for future operations whether or not the mine may have to be temporarily closed during the war period. Ore reserves as at June 30, 1942, were 85,914 tons, of which 2,914 were broken. This figure covers only a nominal tonnage of 3,600 tons for the new No. 26 orebody, the most important in the mine. The company has been seeking strategic minerals but nothing as yet has been found.

News of the Mines

BY J. A. McRAE

FALCONBRIDGE Nickel Mines had a record gross income of $7,674,289 during 1942, compared with $7,267,822 in the preceding year. Operating costs rose to $4,872,283 for the year compared with $4,074,288 in 1941. Net profit, after allowing for all costs including taxes, deferred development, depreciation, and amortization of war assets, was $731,902 during 1942 compared with $993,986 in 1941. Ore reserves were slightly increased during the year. The company closed 1942 with net working capital of $6,903,578 compared with $6,438,610 at the end of 1941. The company paid 15 cents per share in dividends during 1942, calling for distribution of $500,626, whereas net profits for the year amounted to 22 cents per share. Further expansion is in progress.

•

Dome Mines produced $6,579,536 during 1942 from 559,700 tons of ore. This compared with an output of $7,769,368 from 627,700 tons in 1941. Operating profit for the year was $4,023,280 compared with $5,017,093 in the preceding year. On the other hand, non-operating income rose to $768,343 compared with $732,348 in 1941. Net profit for 1942 was $3,342,833 compared with $3,846,421 in 1941. This was after allowing for taxes and depreciation. Working capital at the close of 1942 was $7,854,701 compared with $7,738,089 at the close of 1941. Ore reserves are estimated at 2,430,000 tons compared with 2,520,000 tons a year ago. This is considered favorable in the light of the current shortage of labor.

•

Sullivan Con. Mines set a new record in 1942 when the company produced $1,674,871 compared with $1,364,759 in 1941. Ore reserves rose to 622,000 tons compared with 570,000 tons a year ago, with the ore grading $10.36 per ton as compared with $11.10 at the close of 1941. Net profit for 1942 was $431,874 compared with $324,422 during 1941. Net working capital rose to $323,661 compared with $190,821 a year ago.

•

Beattie Gold Mines milled 657,619 tons of ore during 1942 and produced $2,493,729. This compared with 658,500 tons and a production of $2,848,576 in 1941. Net profit for the year declined to $476,958 compared with $656,865 in the preceding year. Ore reserves were well maintained at 3,740,450 tons compared with 3,880,020 tons a year ago. Net working capital at the close of 1942 was $661,754 compared with $814,999 at the end of 1941.

•

Dominion Magnesium is adding new equipment to its plant designed to manufacture munition castings. The enterprise has attained the projected production rate of ten tons per day, and the enormous deposits of dolomite ore are measuring up to the original estimates of their value as a source of magnesium.

•

With the purchase of shares in leading Canadian gold mines continuing at a record pace for recent years, and with this accumulation centering to a considerable extent in New York, there are many close observers now basing their forecasts on that trend—an era when gold mines will once more represent a high point in stability.

•

Granby Con. Mining, Smelting, & Power Co., produced $4,474,614 during 1942 compared with $4,876,274 in the preceding year. Costs remained steady and resulted in a profit of $737,480 for the year compared with $1,111,500 in 1941. Net profit for the year was $300,504 compared with $554,224 a year ago. The company paid $315,163 in dividends during 1942, thereby leaving a deficit of $14,659.

•

Hollinger Con. Gold Mines produced $15,113,181 during 1942, thereby maintaining its position as the leading gold producing mine in Canada. This output compared with a production of $17,365,852 in 1941. Net profit for 1942 was $4,459,928 compared with $5,446,905 during the preceding year. Ore reserves are estimated at $100,065,834 contained in 7,881,713 tons of ore. Net working capital rose to $4,273,917 compared with $2,771,062 a year ago.

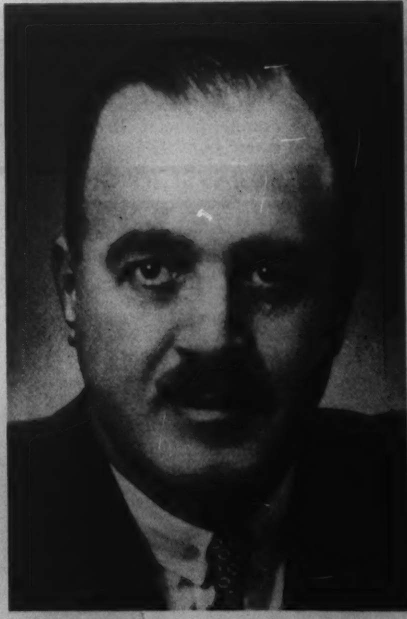
•

Sigma Mines produced $3,055,372 in 1942 compared with $2,967,106 in 1941. Net profit rose to $687,247 compared with $643,930 a year ago. Ore reserves increased to 1,311,900 tons compared with 1,197,900 tons at the close of 1941.

•

There has been a pronounced swing in public opinion during the past few weeks and months throughout the mining communities of Canada. Up until some time late in 1942 there was evidence of a trend toward leftism and what many people like to call wild radicalism. The advocates of private enterprise and freedom of the individual were seemingly inarticulate. However, during recent months the voices of prominent men in leading communities have been rising up and their views have appeared to exercise a profound influence on the minds of all. The truth is that Jack Canuck in general appears to be regaining his old solid equilibrium and is impressed once more with the idea of adopting a sane and sound business program provided such a condition may be realized in conjunction with definite assurance that jobs will be made available for all hands that are willing to work.

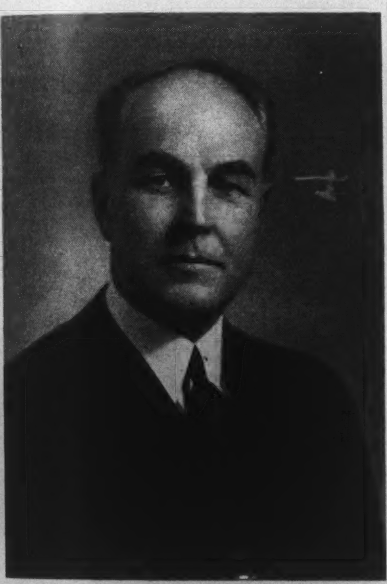
NEW APPOINTMENTS BY TORONTO GENERAL TRUSTS



COLONEL J. W. LANGMUIR

MR. J. A. H. BURT

The Toronto General Trusts announces the appointment of Col. J. W. Langmuir as Manager of the Toronto Office succeeding the late Mr. T. J. Maguire. Mr. J. A. H. Burt has been appointed Secretary succeeding Col. Langmuir.



GORDON C. McEWEN, Vice-President and General Manager of Imperial Varnish and Color Company, Ltd., who was elected President of the Rotary Club of Toronto at its Annual Meeting. George M. Gilchrist was elected Vice-President and John W. Gooch Honorary Treasurer. Directors elected were: Walter A. Carveth, William L. Cowan, E. Jay Howson, Ernest A. Purkis, Edward A. Rolph, Edward J. Tucker.

NOTICE OF DIVIDEND

Famous Players Canadian Corporation Limited

NOTICE is hereby given that a dividend of Twenty-five Cents (25c) per share has been declared on all issued common shares of the Company without nominal or par value, payable on Saturday, the 1st day of May, 1943 to shareholders of record, Friday, the 16th day of April, 1943.

By Order of the Board.
N. G. BARROW,
Secretary.
TORONTO, April 7th, 1943.

McMARMAC RED LAKE GOLD MINES LIMITED

(No Personal Liability)

INTERIM DIVIDEND

NOTICE is hereby given that an interim dividend amounting to four cents per share has been declared payable May 10th, 1943, to shareholders of record at the close of business April 20th, 1943.

By order of the Board.
H. M. ANDERSON,
Secretary-Treasurer.
Toronto, Ont., April 6th, 1943.

BACK THE ATTACK
BUY THE
IV
Victory Loan

ABOUT INSURANCE

Rationale of Fire Insurance

BY GEORGE GILBERT

Because Fire Insurance is largely taken as a matter of course, the importance of its function in commerce and industry is often not fully appreciated. In the simplest terms, it is a well-designed plan for spreading the fire losses of the comparatively few over the pocketbooks of the many.

That it has become a necessity in modern business is attested by the fact that in all transactions of any size it is recognized as an essential factor.

FIRE insurance is so much taken for granted nowadays that few of those who reap its benefits take the trouble to understand its underlying principles or the importance of the function it performs in the protection of owners of real and personal property.

It must be admitted that insurance in itself does not prevent the loss entailed by the ravages of fire, although the insurance companies in their individual and associated capacity have contributed largely to the control and reduction of that loss by their inspection service, rating methods and other activities. Yet destruction by fire continues and creates a loss which must be borne. By means of fire insurance, the insured, for a consideration, is enabled to transfer the burden to the insurance companies.

Facing the ever-present danger of having his property damaged or destroyed by fire, the careful owner takes out fire insurance in large or small amounts according to what he considers to be his requirements, and so to that extent transfers the risk of loss by fire to the insurance companies. Of course, only a comparatively few of those who pay fire insurance premiums in any given year have claims to collect under their policies, but as no policyholder knows when his turn to have a fire may come, he carries insurance and so is able to go about his business and personal affairs with a peace of mind that permits him to sleep at night without the use of opiates.

Relieved of Risk

If a person pays fire insurance premiums all his life and never has a fire, it is all to the good. He has received what he has paid for, that is, the fire risk on his property has been carried by the insurance company instead of by himself.

It is well known in the business that the foundation of sound insurance is the distribution of liability over a wide area and a large number of individual properties, which permits the application of what is known as the law of large numbers. While the so-called "law of averages" is not an exact science, when relatively large numbers can be employed the results of its application may be effectually used.

Statistics show that in a large country the percentage of fire loss to the total value of all insurable properties does not vary greatly from year to year. It is obvious that the great majority of the various properties do not burn. Accordingly, the greater the number and distribution of the risks insured, the more nearly will the experience of an insurance company approach the general average. Thus a premium charged the insured, based upon the estimated proportion that his risk bears to the total risk, is regarded as equitably distributing the cost of protection. However, the premium actually charged is the result of scientific rating processes designed to fix a price for the individual in proportion to the relative physical hazard of his risk.

It should not be overlooked that the purpose of fire insurance is to provide indemnity for the actual loss suffered, and the policy conditions limit the liability to an amount not exceeding the actual monetary loss sustained. This principle is carried out as far as possible in practice as well as in theory, so that insurance will not provide a temptation to profit by a fire.

Limitation of Liability

In the pioneer days of fire insurance it was feared that insurance would cause an economic loss and add to the hazard of conflagrations against which there was at that time no adequate protection—no fire brigades or water mains. For many years, after fire insurance became an established institution, it was impossible to buy a policy furnishing full indemnity, as it was regarded as an underwriting necessity to require the property owner to bear a certain proportion of the loss himself.

There are still instances of limitation of liability clauses in fire insurance policies. For example, under the Ontario law a policy may contain a limitation of liability clause or clauses—(1) to the effect that the insurance company shall only be liable for a specified percentage of any loss which may be sustained to any of the property covered by the policy; or (2) to the effect that the insurance company shall not be liable for more than a specified percentage of the value of any of the said property at the time of the loss; or (3) in the event of there being any other insurance covering the property, to the effect that the insurance company shall only be liable for a rateable proportion of a specified percentage or proportion of any loss to any of the property, or that the insurance company shall not be liable for more than a rateable proportion of a specific percentage of the value of any of the property:

Or (4) to the effect that the insurance company shall only be liable for a specified percentage of any loss, or in the event of there being other insurance covering the property, for a specified percentage of its rateable proportion of any loss, but, upon the fulfillment by the insured of certain specified stipulations or agreements, shall be liable for a further specified percentage of the loss, or in the event of there being other insurance covering any of the property, for a further specified percentage of its rateable percentage of the loss.

Full Indemnity Now Rule

But these limitations of liability clauses are now the exception rather than the rule, and every policy which contains such a clause or clauses must have printed or stamped on the face of it in conspicuous type and in red ink the following words: "This policy contains a limitation of liability clause or clauses."

Under our law a policy may also contain a co-insurance clause, in which case it must have printed or stamped upon its face in conspicuous type and in red ink the words "This policy contains a co-insurance clause, and unless these words are so printed or stamped the clause is not binding upon the insured. The most common clause of this type is known as the 80 per cent co-insurance clause under which the insured, in consideration of a reduced rate, is required to maintain insurance on his property to the extent of 80 per cent of its value in order to be entitled to full indemnity to the amount of the policy in case of a partial loss. In so far as the amount of insurance carried falls below the required percentage, the insured becomes a co-insurer and must bear the loss himself.

Take the case of a property of the value of $10,000 insured under a policy containing the 80 per cent co-insurance clause. The amount of insurance required to be carried in order to comply with the clause would be $8,000, and if the insured carried that amount he would be entitled to receive full indemnity up to $8,000 in case of either a partial or total loss. But if he carried only, say $4,000, and had a loss of, say $2,000, he would be entitled to collect only $1,000 from the insurance company and would have to bear the other $1,000 of the loss himself. Therefore, if the insured accepts a policy with a co-insurance clause, he should make sure that the required percentage of insurance to value is maintained at all times.

Inquiries

Editor, About Insurance:

I would like a report on the Maritime Life Assurance Company of Halifax. How long has the company been in business, is it in a sound financial position, and is its stock paying a dividend, and, if so, what is the rate?

—H. F. D., Montreal, Que.

The Maritime Life Assurance Company, with head office at Halifax, N.S., commenced business March 6, 1924. It operates under Dominion registry, and at December 31, 1942, its total assets were $4,092,853, while its total liabilities except capital amounted to $3,795,628, showing a surplus as regards policyholders of $297,226. As the paid up capital amounted to $250,000, there was a net surplus of $47,226 over capital, policy reserves, reserve for investments, mortgages and real estate, and all liabilities. The total receipts in 1942 were $667,760, and the total disbursements, $286,735, showing an excess of receipts over disbursements of $381,024. The company is in a sound financial position, and safe to do business with. It has paid a 3 per cent dividend on the paid up capital for several years.

Commerce Mutual Fire Insurance Company

1942

ANOTHER YEAR OF PROGRESS

Assets (Book Value)	$ 2,827,424.99
Capital Stock (Paid-Up)	215,415.00
Surplus	1,908,204.47
Surplus for Protection of Policyholders	2,123,619.47
Government Deposit	1,327,173.00
Income	1,331,301.34
Insurance in force	91,136,227.00

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Company Reports

FORD OF CANADA

FORD Motor Company of Canada, Limited, with its total output valued at $177,418,446 in 1942 which by far surpasses any previous volume attained by the company, reports net profit of $3,684,158 for the fiscal year ended December 31 last. This is equivalent to $2.22 per share compared with earnings of $1.97 per share in 1941. The percentage of net profit, after taxes, to total value of output was 2 per cent in 1942 and 2.5 per cent in 1941.

The company's output for the year was more than four times the average annual value of output in the five years preceding the war. The increase over the output of the previous year of $47,808,530, or 36.8 per cent, was greater than the entire volume in 1939.

Provision for taxes on the company's 1942 income amounted to $5,500,000 as compared with $2,110,000 in 1941. Of the 1942 taxes $465,000 is refundable to the company two years after the war ends. This refundable amount has been included as part of the net profit.

Earned surplus of the company was increased by $2,025,198 to a total of $26,626,782 at the close of the year by the addition of net profit, including the refundable portion of taxes on income, less dividends of $1,658,960 disbursed during the year.

Profits of overseas subsidiary companies, located in South Africa, India, Australia and New Zealand, were $2,310,780 in 1942 as compared with $2,433,030 in the previous year.

Capital expenditures for additions to fixed assets in 1942 were $2,300,445 which included $1,317,968 for additions to the foundry building and equipment. Total assets of the company were increased from $85,013,066 at the end of 1941 to $92,322,157 at the end of 1942. Working capital was $4,166,745 greater than at December 31, 1941.

The report states that the annual net profit that can now be retained by a corporate taxpayer, exclusive of the refundable portion of taxes, is restricted to a maximum of 70 per cent of the average taxable profits in the years 1936-1939 inclusive. The effect of this is to limit the company's annual net profit beginning in 1943 to a maximum of $2,404,000 before the inclusion of any refundable portion of the tax.

ST. MAURICE POWER

GROSS revenues of St. Maurice Power Corporation in the year ended December 31, 1942, moved up to $1,550,413, as against $1,325,121 in 1941. After allowing for all charges, including tax provision of $102,079 compared with $6,221 in the preceding year, net profit totalled $83,386, all of which was carried forward to profit and loss account surplus. This contrasted with net profit in the previous year of $7,602.

The company's balance sheet showed an improved position at the close of 1942, working capital increasing from $245,447 to $513,333. Cash and accounts receivable were lower, but holdings of government bonds advanced from $25,000 to $525,000. Net capital outlay last year amounted to $92,354.

HARDWARE MUTUALS

THE two insurance companies which comprise the Federated Hardware Mutuals have been doing business in Canada under Dominion registry since 1920, and operate on the mutual plan, returning by way of refunds or dividends to policyholders what is not required for losses, reserves and expenses. One of the companies is the Hardware Dealers Mutual Fire Insurance Company, and in 1942 it increased its total admitted assets from $9,196,477 to $9,596,902, while its surplus as regards policyholders was increased from $3,520,687 to $3,650,236; it has a guarantee fund of $200,000, and its net surplus over guarantee fund, reserves, and all liabilities was increased from $3,320,687 to $3,450,236. The other company is the Minnesota Implement Mutual Fire Insurance Company, and in 1942 its total admitted assets were increased from $7,637,312 to $8,003,976; its surplus as regards policyholders from $1,893,673 to $1,973,167; and its net surplus over its guarantee fund of $200,000, reserves, and all liabilities was increased from $1,693,673 to $1,773,167.

COMMERCE MUTUAL

DURING 1942 the premiums written, less returns and cancellations, by the Commerce Mutual Fire Insurance Company totalled $952,091, while the net premiums amounted to $745,545, showing an increase for the year of $74,546. The gross losses were $503,845, and, after deducting recoveries by reinsurance, the amount of incurred claims was $403,888 net, showing an increase of $82,983 over the figures for the previous year. At the end of 1942 the assets totalled $2,827,425, as compared with $2,665,836 at the close of 1941, showing an increase for the year of $161,589. The surplus of assets over liabilities was $2,123,619, not including the unassessed deposit notes, amounting to $1,474,543, which are treated as contingent assets only. During the year the company increased its deposit with the Government at Ottawa by $190,000, bringing the total deposit up to $1,327,173, which is held for the protection of Canadian policyholders exclusively. The company is making steady progress and occupies a strong financial position.

HALIFAX INS.

NET premiums of the Halifax Insurance Company, Canada's oldest insurance company, for the year ended December 31, 1942, were $3,042,166, showing an increase of $854,865 over the figures for the previous year. Unearned premium reserves were increased by $405,146 to $1,539,314. Losses and claims incurred during the year amounted to $1,461,091, while reserves for losses and claims incurred and under adjustment were increased by $34,878 to $681,334. At the end of 1942 the assets totalled $6,444,239, as compared with $6,272,178 at the end of the previous year, showing an increase of $172,061. Liabilities except capital amounted to $3,222,397, showing a surplus as regards policyholders of $3,221,842. As the paid up capital amounted to $2,000,000, there was a net surplus of $1,221,842 over capital, unearned premium reserves, reserves for losses and claims incurred and under adjustment, and all liabilities. The company, which has been carrying out an aggressive development policy in Canada during the past four years, closed 1942 in a strong financial position.

In ancient wars, retreating armies dropped caltrops, iron balls with spikes on them, to impede pursuing cavalry. This old trick, adapted to meet modern conditions has proved to be one of Rommel's favorite devices for slowing up Allied armored columns as they push him closer to the Mediterranean and final defeat. Here men of a Field Squadron of the Royal Engineers are shown probing for hidden mines in ground over which Axis forces have passed in retreat. Needless to say, it is nerve-testing work. Casualties do occur but are reported to be relatively few, as only troops highly trained for the task are employed.

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1809 HALIFAX INSURANCE 1943

One Hundred and Thirty-fourth Annual Statement — Balance Sheet

ASSETS—January 1st, 1943

Cash on deposit—Banks & Trust Companies		$ 856,628.18
Bonds and Stocks—Canadian Insurance Department Valuations		4,842,509.00
Interest Accrued		29,148.00
Balances Payable by Agents		433,285.40
Balances Payable by Reinsurers		172,971.05
Real Estate for use by Company		109,697.87
		$6,444,239.50

LIABILITIES—Offsetting

Reserve for Taxes		$ 59,282.46
Reserve for Expenses due and accrued		8,567.38
Reserve for Contingent Commissions to Agents		30,858.36
Payable for Dividend declared for Shareholders		80,000.00
Reserve for Risks in Force—Canadian Insurance Department Standard		1,539,314.43
Reserve for Losses under adjustment		681,334.67
Funds of Reinsurers, held under agreements		538,948.92
Reserve for Non-Registered Reinsurers		184,091.16
Reserve for possible depreciation of Bonds, Stocks, etc.		100,000.00
CAPITAL (Fully Paid)	$2,000,000.00	
SURPLUS	1,221,842.12	
		3,221,842.12
		$6,444,239.50

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Economic System for Britain's Reactionaries

BY GILBERT C. LAYTON

Saturday Night's Financial Correspondent in London

An extraordinary amount of attention has been given in Britain to a pamphlet titled "A Twentieth Century Economic System" by an anonymous author. Mr. Layton says it is a "cross between old-fashioned economic nationalism and modern national state planning, though a smoke-screen of sheer ignorance covers these resemblances."

He considers it of importance because "without doubt we shall hear more of this system which has so much more to do with that part of the century which brought about the war than with that part of it which the world intends to mold in the framework of the Atlantic Charter."

London

BECAUSE it has been approved by the Council of the London Chamber of Commerce and made the subject of an article in *The Times*, a document which had not before attracted any but amused and amazed attention has attained a certain notoriety. It is "A Twentieth Century Economic System", and its author is anonymous, which is the only suggestion that he is any sort of economist at all, for if an economist did perpetrate this nonsense he would not have his name put to it. We do not propose to discuss the pamphlet in any detail, because it is not worthy, *pace* the London Chamber of Commerce, of serious consideration. What is interesting, and possibly important, is to try to understand why the fantasies of the system have commanded so much notice, and conjured a body of support from the most unlikely places.

Briefly, the grand scheme is a cross between old - fashioned economic nationalism and modern national state planning, though a smoke screen of sheer ignorance covers these resemblances. It would have every country entirely free to settle its own internal policies without fear of external interference; it talks about Power Production (with capital Ps) in the sense of providing a substitute for the international division of labour; it advocates, for Britain, a credit control so managed as to provide a stable price level; it talks of additional credit being "spent into existence by the State", instead of being "lent into existence by the banks"; it argues for state spending on approved works when the price level tends to decline, though it does not indicate what action should be taken when the price index tends to rise. It does not deal with the real problems of trade and production and efficiency.

Wherein is its attraction? Let us first consider those who have already indicated their approval, for where the nature of attraction is in doubt, the type of the attracted may be a useful guide. The Council of the London Chamber of Commerce is not, perhaps, all that it might imply to an outsider. Of its 150 members, more than three-quarters are, to say the least, modest in the performance of membership. Within the last year or so the Council has, indeed, run some danger of being identified with the ideas of those whose thinking slides along the familiar channels of protectionism and the special sort of inflation produced by national works on a large scale. That is to say, its inclination has been towards the essentially bourgeois cast of economic mind, and tending away from the spirit of the Atlantic Charter. To such thinking the "Twentieth Century Economic System" is very sympathetic.

Those Who Oppose

And who has been most outspoken against the system? All economists, of course, for they have seen its kindergarten short-comings. But also the mouthpieces of that body of opinion which was most pleased to hear from Roosevelt and Churchill that the post-war would see the revival of international trading on the largest possible scale, and who believe profoundly in the maximum freedom of the exchanges (a freedom obnoxious to the author of the "system"). The London *Economist*, which speaks for the liberal in economics and for freedom in trade, condemned the pamphlet roundly. So, too, have the important City journals, who, other considerations apart, see that it stands against all the things for which the City, as the great international centre of trade and finance, stands.

It is then, not in the realm of economics that we can find two camps prepared to battle over the "System", for no economist in the length and breadth of the land could be found to support it. The divergencies are more in the political sphere, and they serve as interesting indicators. Who can doubt that the school which is against the Beveridge Plan would be for the "System", if it dared to say so? For the system is a reactionary thing, harking back to the days when economic nationalism was riding like a horseman of the Apocalypse over governmental policies, and seeking cover by pretending in its futile imaginings of a devils' broth of stable sterling prices, controlled exchanges and monkeyings with credit, to carry the banner of the future. Even, it seems, the "System" may have been written by an economist, who saw in the end that he could not bend his science to serve his purposes.

Without doubt we shall hear more of this twentieth century economic system that has so much more to do with that part of the century which brought about the war than with that part of it which the world intends to mould in the framework of the Atlantic Charter. And that will be a good thing. For never has stupidity and reaction so plainly declared itself to be stupidity and reaction, and the people, seeing it now undisguised, may discern it also in the future, when it will come under a multitude of disguises.

Warriors that can look like bushes on occasion are these troops at a British Battle School where they learn to make the most of camouflage.

When peacetime dollars go to war

IN PEACE OR WAR, life insurance dollars are *security* dollars . . . but *security* has different meanings.

In peacetime, *security* means freedom from worry . . . protection of your loved ones against the loss of their breadwinner . . . education for your children . . . retirement in your own old age . . . and those standards of living which are synonymous with our countries at peace. Helping to guarantee those standards is the peacetime job of life insurance.

But in wartime, *security* takes on a more fundamental meaning. It becomes the difference between freedom and slavery—for it means the security of our nations against foreign domination. Without this security, other kinds of security are meaningless.

So, in wartime, the peacetime dollars of life insurance become war dollars. Invested in Canadian and United States Government Bonds, they help to buy planes, tanks, ships, guns—all the weapons we need to keep our people free.

Other life insurance dollars, invested in Canadian and American industry and agriculture, continue to work in war just as they worked in peace, to help finance transportation, the production of power, steel, chemicals, oil, food, and other materials now more essential than ever.

Thus in war, life insurance dollars assume the added responsibility of safeguarding the security of Canada and the United States, at the same time continuing to guarantee the *security* of your home and family.

Since the war began, life insurance companies operating in Canada have bought nearly $450,000,000 in Canadian War and Victory Loans and the life insurance companies of the United States since Pearl Harbor, have invested about $3,000,000,000 in United States Government Bonds. In these same periods, Metropolitan has purchased over $600,000,000 in Government Bonds of which $68,000,000 are Canadian War and Victory Bonds.

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